The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

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M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carrier, per week, 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., addressed COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: For Year, (52 issues), $2 00. In Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The wrapper bound around papers accompanying the Order, and in no instance even those terms be departed from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1874. NO. 306.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

France.

DISTURBANCES ON THE FOURTH.

PARIS, September 5.—There were serious disturbances at Meze, in the Department of Herault, on the fourth of September, the anniversary of the establishment of the Republic. Gendarmes fired on the rioters, of whom one was killed and nineteen wounded. Reinforcements of infantry and cavalry were immediately ordered to Meze, and entered the town yesterday. No further trouble is apprehended. Slight disturbances are reported in other places on the fourth inst., and at Lyons several arrests were made.

VICTOR HUGO PROPHESIES ANOTHER WAR WITH GERMANY.

PARIS, September 6.—Victor Hugo has written a letter declining an invitation to the Peace Congress at Geneva. He says peace cannot be established until another war has been fought between France and Germany. He points to the existence of a deep and undying hatred between the two countries, and declares that the war will be a duel between the principles of monarchy and a republic.

Spain.

THE GERMAN MEN-OF-WAR FIRED ON BY CARLISTS—TWO DOZEN SHELLS THROWN INTO GUTERIA.

SANTANDER, September 5.—The German men-of-war, Nautilus and Albatross, returned to this port last evening from San Sebastain. The Carlists fired on them from Guteria, ten miles west of San Sebastain. The Germans replied by throwing twenty-four shells into the town.

CAPTAIN GENERAL OF MADRID.

MADRID, September 5.—General Primode Rivera has been appointed Captain General of Madrid.

CARLIST DEFEATS.

The *Gazette* states that the Carlists have made three attacks on Castro-Urdiales. The garrison made a vigorous defense, and in each case the besiegers met with a repulse.

FIGHTING IN CATALONIA.

BAYONNE, September 5.—According to Carlist advices, desperate fighting has been going on for three days between Castillo and Pobia, in Catalonia, and the Republican losses are very heavy.

THE CARLISTS' DEFEAT AT PUYCERDA.

MADRID, September 6.—General Dominiquez has arrived at Puycerda, after defeating the Carlists under Sebalis. The Republicans suffered heavily, and the town is crowded with wounded. The Carlists were attacked while retreating from Puycerda, and lost seven hundred killed and wounded.

England.

MARQUIS OF RIPON GOES OVER TO ROME.

LONDON, September 5.—The *Times* says: The Marquis of Ripon has become a Roman Catholic. The announcement a few days ago that he had resigned the Grand Mastership of Free Masons, and would be succeeded temporarily by the Prince of Wales, caused much excitement, which is heightened by the news that the Marquis had entered the Church of Rome.

DEPARTURE OF IRISH RIFLEMEN.

LONDON, September 6.—The Irish team of riflemen embarked at Queenstown today on the steamship Scotia for New York. Their departure was witnessed by a large and very enthusiastic crowd.

PEACE BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, September 6.—A dispatch from Shanghai reports that the difficulty between China and Japan, in regard to Formosa, has been settled.

Belgium.

ANOTHER SPANISH MINISTER.

BRUSSELS, September 6.—The Spanish Minister to Belgium has presented his credentials.

Germany.

CONGRESS OF OLD CATHOLICS IN FREIBURG.

FREIBURG, September 6.—The Congress of Old Catholics met in this city to-day, Dr. Schulze presiding. One hundred and thirty delegates attended the opening session. The United States were represented by Chauncey Langdon. The President announced that Dr. Dollinger had summoned a conference of Evangelical Greek and Anglican clergy at Bonn on the 14th inst.

Brazil.

PROCEEDINGS OF CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

RIO JANEIRO, September 5.—The Chamber of Deputies has unanimously rejected the proposition of the Ultramontane members for the impeachment of the ministry for treason and conspiracy against religion and the State, and adjourned until the 12th, when the session will be prorogued.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 5.—The steamships Herder, from New York for Hamburg, and the Bothnia, from New York for Liverpool, arrived out.

LIVERPOOL, September 6.—Arrived out—Steamships Idaho and Rhein, from New York.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 5, 5 P. M.—Rate of discount in open market for three months bills 3-16 per cent., or 3-16 per cent below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £8,000. Consols for money 92⅝ for account 92⅝. 5-20's, 1865, 106⅝; do 1867, 106⅝; 10-40's, 104⅝. New York Central 96; Erie 32⅝; do preferred 52.

PARIS, September 5.—Rentes 64 francs 80 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, September 5.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 6,900 American. Breadstuffs quiet.

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Centennial Celebration of the First Meeting --Oration by Henry Armitt Brown--Letter of Regret from the President.

PHILADELPHIA, September 5.—Old Carpenter's Hall is gaily decorated to-day in honor of the Centennial celebration of the meeting of the first Continental Congress that building. Appropriate ceremonies took place, the main feature of which was the oration by Henry Armitt Brown. The building will be open to the public and illuminated this evening, and a band of music will be in attendance. Vice President Wilson was present. The hall was crowded and the court packed. The following letter of regret was received from President Grant:

LONG BRANCH, September 5.

To John M. Ogden, Walter Allison and Richard K. Betts, Committee of Carpenter's Hall Company:

Your invitation to me to attend the hundredth anniversary of the meeting of the Continental Congress in their hall this city, has, from an accumulation of papers and letters during my recent visit East, escaped my attention until this moment. Please excuse the apparent neglect. It would have afforded me pleasure to attend the exercises on an occasion of so much interest. I hope they will be attended with all the interest such an occasion would naturally inspire.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Beecher's Sermon Yesterday.

TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H.,—September 6.—Beecher preached to-day to another very large audience, special trains bringing over two thousand hearers. His discourse was mainly historical. There was no allusion to the scandal, though at times during the remarks Mr. Beecher appeared very much affected, his voice faltering and his eyes filling with tears. At the conclusion of the sermon a collection for a poor widow was taken up, which realized one hundred and sixty-three dollars.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Base Ball—At Philadelphia, Philadelphias 25, Chicagos 5.

The steamer Arizona, from Panama, arrived at San Francisco yesterday.

The office of the United States Secret Service in New York has been closed and the property transferred to Washington.

Henry Ward Beecher is still at the Twin Mountain House, and announces his intention of remaining till the last of the month.

The next meeting of the National Cotton Exchange will be held at Greenbriar, White Sulphur Springs, Va., July 20, 1875.

The town of Mokelumne Hill, California, is totally destroyed by fire last Friday afternoon. The loss is estimated at over $3,000.

The steamers Baltic and Java, from Liverpool; Olympia, from Glasgow, and Wicker, from Bremen, have arrived at New York.

The order removing the headquarters of the army to St. Louis in October was promulgated by the Secretary of War on Saturday.

Forty bales of the new crop of cotton has been shipped from Shreveport by rail for New York direct, on a through bill of lading—the first shipment of the kind ever made from that market.

Robert M. Tindall, of Mississippi, has been appointed Consul at Canton, China; and Richard Peters, Jr., of Georgia, and Joseph P. Woolman, of Montana, Commissioners to the Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia.

LOUISIANA.

Wail from the Democratic State Central Committee--All They Want is to be Let Alone.

NEW ORLEANS, September 5.—The Democratic and Conservative State Central Committe of Louisiana have issued the following address:

NEW ORLEANS, September 5.

To the People of the Union—For nearly two years the people of Louisiana have persistently applied for relief to the Judicial, Executive and Legislative Departments of the General Government. The Supreme Court, on account of its limited jurisdiction, found itself without power to remedy the wrong perpetrated by the Federal District Judge of Louisiana. The Executive remitted them to Congress as the proper tribunal, but Congress, overwhelming y Republican in both branches, while recognizing the grievances complained of, signalized itself by a masterly inactivity, the real purpose of which was to leave the Kellogg usurpation in power. The only means left to Louisiana to redeem herself from this usurpation, is by participation in an election held under the very auspices of the usurper himself, armed with special enactments of his spurious Legislature to secure his retention in power, and with other and appropriate acts to be signed and promulgated by himself according to circumstances. Already has he substantially violated his solemn promise not to sign the election law, by signing and promulgating a re-districting law which, in his hands, is a mere potent instrument for political mischief. In the meantime, the people are ground down by taxation for unholy purposes. Property finding no purchasers at tax sales is, by the wholesale, adjudicated to the State and upon the subsidence of a desolating and widespread overflow, the municipal authorities have been swelling up the local taxes, and yet there is no attempt at revolution in Louisiana. Not satisfied with driving the people to move for redress this vicious circle, the usurper and his coadjutors, falsifying the facts, inventing a war of races and magnifying to unlimited numbers murders and atrocities, have conspired to bring about Federal interference in local affairs under the pretence of protecting the rights of citizens, but for the known effect of intimidation in the coming election. The very acts of violence which occurred in several parishes had been deliberately instigated by themselves, their object being, as asserted by one of their own number, to forge lightning in Louisiana that there might be thunder in the North. They have, however, succeeded in impressing upon the President, the belief that, unless speedily checked, matters must become worse, until life and property there will receive no protection from the local authorities. The President remits all proceedings for the protection of the South to the Law Department of the Government, to be directed by the Attorney General, in accordance with the provisions of the Enforcement acts, and he orders the troops in readiness for that purpose. The people of Louisiana do not object to United States troops being stationed in their midst. These troops may as well be stationed in this State as in any other State, for Louisiana is a component part of the Union. The Federal Judiciary may and does, as heretofore, continue to administer rigidly the Enforcement acts of Congress. No complaint on this score has been, or can be, made against Louisiana by the most fastidious Civil Rights partizans. But the people of Louisiana do protest against the judicial persecution in store for them, and against the oppressive use of Federal troops—not to assist in executing the Enforcement acts, but really to oversee the people in the coming election. Troops at the bidding of the United States Marshal, who is the Chairman of the State Central Republican Committee, and assisted by the United States District Attorney, the pillar of the Louisiana Republican party, forebode the wanton and arbitrary arrest of political adversaries by the hundred, under orders issued by petty United States Commissioners working in party traces. The impending persecution, clothed with a garb of judicial proceedings, is barely concealed under the exultant tone of the following dispatch from the United States District Attorney of Louisiana, an officer of the Law Department.

WASHINGTON, September 3, 1874.

GOV. W. P. KELLOGG:—Just from Long Branch. The Government will enforce order in the State. Steps will be promptly taken to crush the new rebellion.

(Signed) J. R. BECKWITH.

Attorney General Williams' circular of instruction to his subordinates to proceed with all possible energy and dispatch to detect, expose, arrest and punish the perpetrators of these crimes, will be executed with a vengeance during the political campaign; but no attention need be paid to his recommendation, of course, that "no interference whatever is hereby intended with any political or party action not in violation of law, nor will much stress be laid on his statement about "affording protection to all classes of citizens, white and colored," since it is a matter of notoriety that the United States Supreme Court interpret the Enforcement acts as passed exclusively for the protection of colored citizens. Besides the people opposed to the Kellogg usurpation have never questioned the right of colored voters to register and vote, to nominate their candidates and install them whenever elected, and they have repeatedly and expressly pledged themselves to maintain these rights inviolate. As to local disturbances, which have occurred, they did not spring from any spirit of hostility to the colored people, but were the unavoidable outbreaks arising from a state of oppression and tyranny. In this emergency the people of Louisiana appeal to their fellow-citizens of the Union for a hearing. They ask the judgment of an enlightened public opinion. They assert their fidelity to the nation, but they spurn an odious usurpation, gnawing at the vitals of the State. They cheerfully give obedience to the General Government, but the discriminate between the well-defined action of that government and the fraudulent perversion of Federal functions by subordinate officers. Conscious of the rectitude of their purposes and of the justice of their cause, they are energetically enlisted in the work of their political redemption, and cannot be deterred from reclaiming their heritage.

(Signed) R. H. MARR, President.
ALBERT VOORHEES, Vice President.
W. J. BUDDENDORF, } Secretaries.
E. G. DILL, }

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 6, 1874.

DANGEROUS SALUTE TO A CHRISTENING PARTY.

This afternoon, as a christening party were going through Devoi street, Brooklyn, a German named George Lutz came out of a lager beer saloon, and, for the purpose of giving them a salute, drew out his pistol and began firing it in a reckless manner. A ball from the pistol passed through the arm of Lena Chumark and lodged in the head of a child in her arms. Physicians pronounced both wounds fatal. Lutz was arrested and locked up.

IDIOSYNCRASIES OF POLICEMEN.

Details are published of the incredible brutality of two New York and one Brooklyn policemen. George and Michael Malone, brothers, both large and powerful men of the New York police, while returning from the Caledonian picnic Thursday night, drunk, beat terribly over the head with the butts of their revolvers a coach driver, named Bernard Woods, as a reply to a civil salutation. Alexander McKnight, for simply interceding to save Woods, was similarly treated. Both were then locked up on the charge of highway robbery. McKnight and Woods are quiet men of small stature and of good character, and McKnight is a crippled ex-soldier.

An Irish servant girl, named Mary Maguire, appealed to a Brooklyn policeman, named G. W. Burns, for protection from a man who had insulted her on the street. On the pretense of escorting her house, Burns took her to a secluded place, outraged and beat her to insensibility. She will probably die.

HEARING HAVEMEYER'S CASE.

Governor Dix has appointed the 9th instant to hear counsel on the charges preferred against Mayor Havemeyer.

KNOCKED HIGHER THAN A KITE.

The statement is published that a German house at Leipsic, which was publishing a translation of the first volume of Beecher's Life of Christ, his discontinued the publication and offers for sale at actual cost all on hand, in consequence of the disreputable disclosures about Beecher.

DELEGATES TO PORK PACKERS CONVENTION.

The delegates from this State to the National Pork Packers Convention depart Monday. They take with them statistics proving that the packing of hogs in our State exceeds a million annually, and that the pork products handled here entitle the State to a larger representation in the National Convention than it possesses at present. Some changes have occurred in the personnel of the delegation in consequence of some members originally appointed being unable to serve. As at present constituted, the delegation is as follows: Gen. Horatio Reed, Chairman; W. W. Rossell, Secretary; Asa Stevens, James W. McCulloh, W. C. Marshall, Edward Flash, Thomas H. Stevens, John A. Amelung, W. H. Fox and Joel A Sperry.

HE WAS LOOKING AT THE ANIMALS.

Charles Jensen, a retail business man, while viewing the menagerie in Central Park, yesterday, had his pocket picked of $15,000 in United States and railroad bonds.

Buy White River Flour.

36,000 bushels choice old Wheat on hands, which will be used for manufacturing this brand only.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

Judge Orth, of Indiana, and Judge Settle, of North Carolina, Candidates.

Attorney General Williams Can Have It, but Declines.

Annual Meeting of the Aztec Club at the White House.

FORTHCOMING REPORT OF COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS.

The President to Go into Winter Quarters the First of October.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C. September 6, 1874.

Meeting of the Aztec Club.

It having been said that a state dinner was to be given at the President's house on September 14th, as a sort of festive initiation of Postmaster General Jewell into the Cabinet fold, it can be stated on official authority that such is not the case. The dinner which will occur at the time and place mentioned will be given by the Aztec Club, of which President Grant is a member. This club was organized at the close of the Mexican war, and was composed of the regular and volunteer officers of the army of the United States which participated in the conquest of Mexico. Last year the Aztec Club dinner was given by General Patterson, at his residence in Philadelphia. This year Captain Grant, of Mexican fame and now Chief Magistate of this Republic, will be the host.

The Russian Mission.

The two most ardent applicants for the mission to St. Petersburg, are Judge Orth, of Indiana, and Judge Settle, of North Carolina. These judicial competitors for the diplomatic honors of the Court of the Autocrat of all the Russias, pursue the race freighted with quite diverse influences. The first named has been a member of Congress five terms, four of them consecutive. He has also long been a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which he is now chairman. He is a person of ability and address sufficient to perform the duties. The candidate from North Carolina was Minister of the United States to the Republic of Peru in 1871-2, and chairman of the convention which nominated General Grant to the Presidency. The weight of those considerations is questionable, as it is learned on good authority that Judge Orth will not be appointed, and it is inferred that Judge Settle has been settled in the same way. It is stated that Attorney-General Williams could have the prize so much coveted by others, but he prefers to remain where he is. His friends, however, express themselves in favor of his going, as an honorable means of relief from an attitude before the people, in view of recent events, at the best embarrassing.

The Secret Service.

Major Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury, left last night for Cape May, and will return to-morrow. The story that General Morgan has been appointed Chief of the Secret Service is denied in official quarters. It seems certain that something definite in this long-protracted matter will take place this week.

Return of the President.

The President will not return to the Capital for the winter until about October first.

Report of Commissioner Douglass.

Commissioner Douglass has now under consideration the data which will form the basis of his annual report. He says it will not be necessary to recommend any changes in internal taxes. He is perfectly satisfied with the working of the present organization of the service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 6, 1874.

SOUTHERN POINTS TO BE OCCUPIED BY TROOPS.

The places in Louisiana designated for troops to prevent outrages, are New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Alexandria, Monroe, Harrisonburg and St. Martinsville.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 8, 1874.

SOME HOPE FOR THE MONUMENT.

The National Monument Association reports the gratifying success of its appeals for contingent subscriptions. Responses from secret societies and militia organizations are particularly encouraging, and the society is sanguine of the success of the enterprise during Centennial year by this means.

PROPOSED MEETING OF SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

During the recent visit to Washington of Senator Chandler, Chairman of the Republican National Congressional Committee, it was agreed to aid and support the call for a convention of the Republicans of the Southern States, to meet at Atlanta on the 12th of October. It is decided that the most thoughtful, wise and fair-minded men from each State be appointed as delegates to this convention, the object being to set forth to the Nation the true condition of the South, and show the needs and suggest the reforms necessary to secure the perfect reconstruction of those States. It is expected the President, Vice President and others of national reputation will be present. Owing to the short notice, it is agreed that the Executive Committee of the Southern States, or their chairman shall appoint delegates. This movement has the endorsement and co-operation of Republicans in all sections. The following appointments have been made by Boulds Baker, of Texas: General B. G. Shields, ex-Governors E. M. Pease, A. J. Hamilton and E. J. Davis; Judges Wesley, Ogden, M. B. Walker, J. D. McAdoo, C. B. Sabin, A. Tiemering and W. M. Chambers; General A. B. Norton, Colonel T. W. Minor, General A. G. Majory, Colonel George W. Pascal, Walter Burton, N. W. Cuney and Richard Allen.

SHREVEPORT.

A Protest to President Grant from Leading Citizens.

SHREVEPORT, September 5.—A message was sent to President Grant last night, signed by the leading merchants, bankers and professional men of this city, denying that any resident of this parish participated in the recent murders, claiming that no spirit of lawlessness exists in this parish that cannot be controled by the local authorities, claiming that the condition of affairs here has been misrepresented abroad and asking that a commission of fair minded men be appointed by the President to visit the State and ascertain the truth.

TENNESSEE.

The Governor Personally Assisting in the Capture of the Trenton Murderers.

MEMPHIS, September 6.—The *Appeal's* Trenton correspondence says Gov. Brown has arrived there to assist in bringing to justice the men who recently murdered the negro prisoners. It is asserted there that ten of the negroes taken from jail escaped, but while no trace of their bodies has been found, the report lacks confirmation.

CASUALTIES.

A Little Boy Playing on the Railroad Track.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., September 6, 1874.

A little boy two years old, son of Michael Cain, while playing on the railroad track, was struck by the express train West this morning and instantly killed in presence of his mother, who was endeavoring to rescue him.

Drowned at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 6.—Leonard Pied, a young man employed on the steamer Northwest, was drowned last night, falling into the river from a plank while helping to load.

FIRE RECORD.

Uniontown, Pa.—$4,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UNIONTOWN, PA., September 6, 1874.

Last night a fire was discovered in Lockheimer's trimming and millinery store, on Broadway. The fire department responded promptly and extinguished the flames. Loss about four thousand dollars, fully insured.

The Great White River

is now coming in bags and barrels. All orders will be promptly filled.

I am under obligations to my customers for their patience, and allowing their orders to stand on my books unfilled.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front.

THE CITY OF PEKING.

Third Excursion Trip of the Monster Ship ---From New York to Boston---Incidents of the Voyage---Sunday in the Saloon.

BOSTON, September 6.—The Pacific Mail Company's steamer, City of Peking, arrived off this port this evening, at eight o'clock, on her third great excursion, the object of this one being to test the speed, machinery and sea-going qualities of the ship.

John Roach and sons, the builders, preferred to have her thus tested before sending her on a voyage. The Peking's visit here is a surprise even to the members of the excursion. The announcement before her departure from New York, was that the vessel would make an excursion of forty-eight hours to sea and return. After leaving New York bay, the excursionists learned that there was a Boston pilot on board, and an inquiry of the managing director elicited the fact that the expedition would go to Boston if wind and weather permitted. She now lies ten miles off, and will come up in the morning.

The Peking left her dock in the North river at 12:15 P. M. Saturday, passed Sandy Hook at 2:40 P. M. and Fire Island light at 5:15 P. M. At 2:35 P. M. she passed the National Line steamer, The Queen, which left her dock a few minutes before the Peking. The Greece, which left an hour ahead, was passed at 3 P. M., and the Utopia, which sailed at 11 A. M., was passed at 7 P. M. The steamers City of Richmond, Republic and China, which sailed soon after the Peking, were all spars down astern at 6:30 P. M. From the time of leaving port until 2:30 Sunday morning, the Peking ran an average of 14½ nautical miles per hour, on an average of 51 revolutions per minute of her machinery. The highest pressure of steam was 57 pounds, and the greatest number of revolutions per minute, after 2:30, Sunday morning, the engines were slowed to half speed in consequence of a heavy fog, and the engines were stopped every half hour for soundings until Nantucket South Shoals were passed. The weather continued thick until one o'clock Sunday afternoon, when the fog lifted and full speed was resumed.

The excursion party numbers one hundred and thirty-three gentlemen, among whom are W. T. Church and S. Iwanaga, of the Japanese Embassy; Rufus Hatch, managing director, and Messrs. F. Alexandre, F. K. Talcott and J. D. Smith, Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; C. S. Forrest, Vice President of the Panama Railroad Company; John Roach, the builder of the City of Peking; T. T. Johnston, Secretary of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, E. K. Collins, H. K. Thurber, Lawrence Jerome, James McCreery, S. J. Minturn, Vice President, and A. S. Brown and A. H. Watson, officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and F. A. Miller and Commander R. W. Meads, United States Navy.

On Sunday morning religious services were conducted in the saloon of the Peking by Captain Coffin, members of the excursion and the officers and crew being invited to participate. The music consisted of compositions of J. R. Thomas, written for Mr. Hatch, which was rendered by Messrs. Myron Whitney, of Boston, and Baird, Bush, Clark and Hill, of New York, and instrumentalists from Grafulla's Seventh regiment band. The whole service was impressive, and the attendance full. During the day (Sunday) Prof. Pierce, a pianist of New York, entertained the party with selections from sacred compositions. The City of Peking will remain here a day or two, and a reception will be held during the day and evening of Monday, to afford the citizens of Boston and vicinity an opportunity to visit and inspect the ship.

THE CLEVELAND BALLOONISTS.

Safe Descent in Michigan---A Journey Over Lake Erie.

CLEVELAND, September 5.—The balloon "Buffalo" which ascended from this city yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, made a safe landing last night about midnight, twelve miles from Port Huron, Michigan. The balloon, at five o'clock last evening, was seen at Ashtabula, sixty miles east of here, and was then traveling east. During the night the balloon got into a westerly current and retraced the course traveled in the afternoon, the greater part of the journey being over Lake Erie.

CLEVELAND, September 6.—Professor King arrived in this city with the balloon "Buffalo" this morning. He will make his next ascension from Erie, Pa., on the 17th instant.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Suit for False Imprisonment.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., September 5, 1874.

John A. Powers again began a suit in the Circuit Court against Rev. Parey Evans for twenty thousand dollars damages for false imprisonment. Powers claims that Evans, with intent to injure him in good name and credit, and bring him to public disgrace by imprisonment, complained of him (Powers) before the grand jury, and maliciously charged him with having by false pretence induced Robert S. Robertson, attorney of the Merchants National bank, to deliver a check drawn on the house of Allen Hamilton & Co. (the property of the Merchants Bank) to him, Plaintiff declares the charge wholly false. On the said charge, Powers was arrested in Cairo, Ills and brought here.

Attempt to Destroy Records of Attorney General's Office.

NEW ORLEANS, September 5.—During last night the offices of Attorney General Field, in the St. Louis Hotel, now used as the State House, was broken open and all the records therein were piled in a heap in the center of the main office, together with a part of the furniture, and were saturated with coal oil and set on fire. Fortunately the flame went out, and only one or two of the papers are charred, though all are rendered nearly illegible by oil. The incendiaries appear to have been frightened off before completing their work.

Conviction for Manslaughter.

EVANSVILLE, IND., September 5.—Henry Riedel, a young man charged with shooting and killing Patrick Murphy, on a Sunday convicted of manslaughter and awarded fifteen years in the State prison. The verdict will probably be set aside, as there were none of the elements of manslaughter in it, and a new trial will be had.

Express Messenger Under a Cloud.

MEMPHIS, September 5.—J. P. Hogan, messenger of the Southern Express Company on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, has been arrested on the charge of purloining money from packages by means of a wire inserted under the cover of the envelope. He was committed to jail in default of $5,000.

A Negro Lynched in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, September 5.—On Tuesday a negro named James Oates committed rape on Miss Strange, of Jessamine county. The negro was arrested on the following night and confined in jail at Nicholasville, the county seat. This morning the examining trial was held and he pleaded guilty and was remanded for trial at the Circuit Court. Soon afterwards jailor Burford was waited on by a mob, headed by the father of the girl, who forced him to open the cell and deliver the negro, whom they took outside of town and hanged to a tree. The Sheriff endeavored to suppress the mob, and ordered the citizens to protect the prisoner and jail, but nobody would serve.

THE LYNCHERS TO BE ARRESTED.

LOUISVILLE, September 6.—Governor Leslie yesterday instructed Judge Phillips, of Jessamine county, to cause the arrest of all persons engaged in lynching the negroes at Nicholasville on Friday night, directing that, if necessary, the Sheriff should summon the entire power of the county to bring the guilty parties to justice.

Official Insinuation Against Commissioners of Cook County, Illinois.

CHICAGO, September 5.—The special grand jury in the Criminal Court in this city, returned one hundred and twenty-five indictments for various crimes, and presented a report in reference to the charge of bribery against members of the Board of County Commissioners and others, to the effect that, although they have not sufficient evidence to indict any of the accused, yet they have no doubt there has been bribery and that certain witnesses called before them in this connection have perjured themselves.

Card from Charles McIlrath.

NEW YORK, September 5.—Mr. McIlrath, ex-Auditor of Minnesota, has issued the following card this afternoon:

NEW YORK, September 5, 1874.

Observing in the newspapers a charge of alleged defalcation on my part while Auditor of the State of Minnesota, purporting to be the substance of a report of a committee appointed by the last Legislature, I have to request a suspension of public opinion until I can have an opportunity to refute the false and malicious charges thus made against me. The Committee in question has acted entirely *ex parte*, holding secret sessions and giving me no opportunity to cross-examine witnesses or explain my official transactions. Its duty was to report to the next Legislature and not before, and its present report is wholly unauthorized and is made thus prematurely for political effect. I need only say that at the proper time I shall be prepared to verify my accounts, vindicate my character and show the utter falsity of every material statement and conclusion to my prejudice put forth by the Committee. To those who know me at my place of residence, and know the circumstances connected with the appointment of this Committee and the character of its proceedings, it would not be necessary to make even this explanation.

(Signed) CHAS. MCILRATH,
Late Auditor State of Minnesota.

KANSAS.

Governor Osborne Makes Another Appeal for Government Arms.

TOPEKA, KS., September 5.—Governor Osborne sent a letter to-day to the President, renewing his request for arms to protect the frontiers from Indians. He states that sixteen citizens of Kansas are known to have been murdered by Indians since the 16th of June last, and that not one of the murderers has been punished or even apprehended, and urges that as the United States military force in this locality is not sufficient to prevent or punish such outrages, means be furnished to settlers to protect themselves.

INDIA.

Good Crop Prospects---Condition of the Afflicted Districts.

CALCUTTA, September 6.—Favorable rains have fallen during the past week, and the crop prospects are fair or excellent everywhere, except in Hoogly district. The Government is in hopes of being able to close its relief operations in fifteen districts by October next; but ten other districts will still require help for an indefinite period.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1874—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the South Atlantic States stationary barometer and temperature, light easterly winds, foggy and partly cloudy weather. Over the Gulf States, stationary and rising barometer and temperature, partly cloudy and clearing weather, southeasterly winds. Over the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, stationary, followed by falling barometer, higher temperatures, southeast and southwest winds and generally clear weather. Over the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, the Northwest and the Upper Lake Region, stationary or falling barometer, south and east winds, higher temperature and increasing cloudiness. Over the Lower Lakes, stationary barometer, westerly winds, higher temperature and partly cloudy weather. Over New England, rising barometer, westerly winds, stationary temperature, partly cloudy and clear weather. Over the Middle States, stationary barometer, westerly winds, stationary or lower temperature, partly cloudy and clear weather.

Midnight Bulletin.

September 6, 1874—10:45 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	30.12	76	E.	Fair.
Memphis	30.13	75	S. W.	Clear.
Fort Sully	29.55	77	S.	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.07	70	S. W.	Clear.
Rockford	30.06	71	S.	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.94	77	S.	Clear.
Louisville	30.12	78	S.	Clear.
Memphis	30.10	79	...	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.13	78	...	Fair.
Omaha	29.85	72	S.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	30.09	65	N.	Clear.
Shreveport	29.98	76	E.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	30.07	76	S.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.76	73	S. E.	Clear.
Toledo	30.08	67	E.	Fair.
Yankton	29.79	63	S.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	29.99	82	S. E.	Cloudy.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV.
(Room 3, Custom House),
PITTSBURGH, PA., September 6, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum.	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	30.14	67	90	W.	Gentle	Cloudy.
2 P. M.	30.07	79	59	S. W.	Gentle	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.08	69	79	Calm	...	Clear.

Mean barom.....30.09 Highest therm.....83
Mean therm.....72 Lowest therm.....62

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt. Sig. Serv. U. S. A. Obs.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Blair county Democrats make their nominations to-day.

The Republicans of the Seventh Senatorial district, (Philadelphia,) have nominated Hiram Horter to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Benjamin W. Thomas.

Prominent Democrats of Montgomery county claim that the defeat of Ross for Supreme Judge will hurt their ticket in the county and that the Republicans will elect three Assemblymen.

The following is the Democratic ticket nominated in Forest county: Assembly—J. Wilson. Associate Judge—G. S. Siggins. Treasurer—S. D. Hunt, Commissioner—Eli Berlin. Auditor—J. P. Alsaugh.

The *Alt Dorf City Item* is authority for this: Sam Josephs says that the man who would sell his vote or his influence ought to be locked up for a year in a cellar in which there is nothing but empty wine bottles.

The Democrats of Cameron county have put in nomination the following ticket: For Assembly—A. H. Boynton. Treasurer—Isaac Rorabaugh. Commissioner—Isaac Ramage. District Attorney—S. C. Hyde. Auditor—H. L. Putzel.

Of the Democratic candidate for Auditor General the Greensburg *Tribune and Herald* says: "Mr. Temple, of Greene county, is another strange nomination, and not exactly one that we can endorse. He has no record except that which he kept while acting as Prothonotary of Greene county."

The Philadelphia *Press* of the 5th inst. says: The Republican Legislative Convention of the Twenty-fifth ward assembled yesterday afternoon at three o'clock at Somerset and Coral streets to select a candidate in place of Mr. Jaseph R. Black, who declined the nomination. Mr. John C. Sees, the Deputy Coroner, was the only candidate before the Convention, and he was unanimously nominated.

The Republican primaries were held in Lawrence county yesterday, with the following result: Congress—Hon. John W. Wallace, New Castle. Judge—Hon. Lawrence L. McGuffin, New Castle. Assembly—Dr. John Q. Stewart, Little Beaver, E. S. N. Morgan, New Castle. District Attorney—Aaron L. Hazen, New Castle. Register and Recorder—J. C. Stevenson, Plaingrove. Commissioner—James D. Bryson, New Castle. Auditor—Col. John M. Power, New Castle.

We may confidently challenge a comparison between the Republican State ticket and the Democratic. Olmsted and Latta —"Hyperion to a Satyr." Allen and Temple—experience and tried fidelity against inexperience and untried fidelity. Beath and McCandless—both good soldiers, but Beath the older and longer in the field, with the advantages of a better acquaintance with the duties of the office. Paxson and Woodward—well, as they are both already elected it is not worth while to say anything about them, except to hope they may make able, honest and upright judges. But, really, take the ticket as a man for man, we cannot perceive how anything but blind partisanship can induce any intelligent man to vote the Democratic in preference of the Republican nominees. And we are pretty sure that in this opinion we will be sustained by a large majority of the voters. —*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The fortuitous Democratic nominee for Auditor General, Justus Temple—not a Temple of Justice—is a lawyer of vast profundity, and has been so regarded by all acute jurists who have been thrown in contact with him. As a proof of his standing as such in Greene county—and here alone is he known—we relate the following colloquy which actually took place in the Greene county Court House, between this "Justice" and His Honor, the late Judge Gilmore: It was a case in which "Justice" had brought his client into Court for *foremost*—or an action "wrong brought"—and as a

The Commercial.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1874.

THE Democratic repudiationists have got their hard money brethren down and are vigorously sitting on them.

KENTUCKY announces that its Democratic majority is 60,834. The leading organ of that party in that State also announces, officially: "We never convict anybody of murder except a nigger or pauper."

A CONVENTION of steamboat owners and rivermen of the West and Southwest will be held in St. Louis on the thirtieth of the present month, with a view to certain definite action in connection with the general steamboat interest.

A DEMOCRATIC paper out West says there is so much brain culture at present that intellectual effort is disproportionately apparent in all parts of the country. Its own columns, however, furnish no evidence whatever that the statement is true.

SOME of our Democratic State exchanges complain that they cannot understand the platform recently laid down by the Republican Convention at Harrisburg. We observe, also, that they labor under a similar difficulty with regard to the Ten Commandments.

THE imports of foreign dry goods at the port of New York for August, fell off a little over one million dollars, as compared with the corresponding month of 1873, whilst the decrease for the last eight months is nearly eight million dollars, as compared with the relating period of last year.

THE coinage at the Philadelphia Mint last month amounted to $1,698,200, of which $1,691,200 was gold, $36,000 silver, and $1,000 base coinage. The coinage at the San Francisco Mint, during the same period, amounted to $4,120,000 in gold, and to $191,000 in silver trade dollars and $9,000 in subsidiary silver coin.

How's your health? The American Pharmaceutical Association will assemble in convention at Louisville to-morrow, remaining in session four days. The Association numbers some eleven hundred members, the largest portion of whom are in the United States, but there are members also in Canada, and even Mexico.

"WE WILL crawl up by next year to the Illinois resolves."—*Stewart J. Brandeth.*

No matter in what direction Democracy sets its face, there can be no doubt of the fact that the facile Pennsylvanian has described its mode of locomotion with perfect accuracy. "Upon thy belly shalt thou *crawl*, and dust shalt thou eat, all the days of thy life."

THE people of Ohio having rejected their new State Constitution, the coming election will be held on the second Tuesday of October, as usual. The campaign just inaugurated there will consequently be a short one. It is to be hoped our Republican neighbors may also make it sharp and decisive. Indiana holds her State election on the same day.

THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has been enriched and ennobled by the countless industries which have sprung up and flourished within her borders under the quickening encouragement of Protection, which is everywhere being savagely assailed by the repudiationist Democracy of other States, and in whose defense the Democratic platform makers of this State had not a solitary word to say. Could the force of cowardice possibly go further?

THE papers of New Orleans, in reviewing the business year, which ended on the first of the present month, find the record very unsatisfactory, the stagnation of trade having been more general and serious than ever. This is doubtless owing in part to the frequent outbreaks which have taken place in Louisiana during the past year, and the general insecurity of life and property which has prevailed. Whatever their breed, chickens almost invariably go home to roost.

THE *Post* would like to make it appear that the scoundrels who committed the late horrible negro murders in Gibson county, Tennessee, were themselves "negroes and Radicals, and that they killed the recalcitrant negroes, not only to save themselves, but to throw the odium upon the whites of Gibson county, and bring about Federal interference at the polls." If our neighbor had thought out the matter a little more fully, it would doubtless have arrived at the conclusion that the victims killed themselves for political effect.

THERE is supposed to be iron enough in Missouri to supply the whole country; in one deposit alone there is estimated to be over 14,000,000 tons of the ore; elsewhere there are 230,000,000 tons, or enough to build 2,000,000 miles of railroad. That State is also exceedingly rich in lead, tin, zinc, copper, and other minerals of value, and it ought to teem with an industrious and thriving population of farmers, stock-raisers, miners and manufacturers. It has all the elements and resources necessary to place it high up among the wealthiest and foremost States of the Union. But the curse of Bourbonism is upon her, and so nearly all its splendid advantages and opportunities in agriculture, commerce and manufacture go for next to naught.

AT ITS recently adjourned session at Buffalo the National Board of Steam Navigation recommended, as the most practical means of remedying the incongruities and conflicting provisions of existing statutes regulating the liability of steamboat owners, the appointment by Congress of a commission, whose members shall be men of practical experience, with others of legal acquirements, in connection with the navigation business. The purpose of the commission is to make suggestions to Congress, with a view to the formation in portions, or as an entirety, of a general shipping act similar to that of England, and otherwise to cause to assist Congress by enabling it to legislate intelligently on maritime interests. The administration of maritime law at present varies considerably in different States, and the passage by Congress of a general shipping law, sufficiently comprehensive to protect the rights of the steam navigation community, and secure something like uniformity in the practice of the courts of the country, would doubtless be hailed with gratification by the entire interest.

REFERRING to the emphatic remonstrances lately made by the manufacturers of this State against the adoption of the proposed Canadian reciprocity treaty, a leading English journal—the Sheffield *Telegraph*—shows its hand as follows:

"What wonder these gentlemen indulged in heated speeches and passed condemnatory resolutions? They know that, the Reciprocity Treaty once passed, the days of monopoly are numbered. Congressional and especially manufacturing mills grind slowly, but, with the new Democratic blood being rapidly introduced into their management, they will inevitably grind monopoly to an impalpable powder. Meantime, in the wrath of Pennsylvanian manufacturers at the probable introduction of that sharp corner to the thin end of the wedge, known as reciprocity with Canada, the thick end of which is Free Trade, English manufacturers in general, and Sheffield manufacturers in particular, should see that something is transpiring worthy of their earnest attention. Since Pittsburgh is so enraged at the distant prospect, when import duties are abolished, of being brought into a neck and neck race with Sheffield—Sheffield only handicapped with the cost of freight across the Atlantic, it is time for Sheffield to get itself into training, that when the event comes off it may not be found too late at the tape. The event is yet in the distance, but what we desire to point out to Sheffield manufacturers is this—as to the winners of the Two Thousand Guineas, the Oaks, and the Derby, give some indication of the winners of the Great St. Leger—there may be a field in which Sheffield manufacturers can, in the event of the Reciprocity Treaty being ratified, show their capacity for competing with Pennsylvania manufacturers on their own ground, when free trade, of which reciprocity is the first fruits, opens that ground to international competition. England has been emphatically assured by the Canadian Prime Minister, the Canadian Plenipotentiary, and—lastly and most strongly—by Lord Dufferin, in his speech at Chicago, that Canada will not consent to a different tial arrangement to the prejudice of the mother country. In other words, what the United States is permitted to import into Canada at specific duty or free duty, that also it will be arranged may be imported from the United Kingdom on precisely the same terms. Well, then, shall not our iron and hardware manufacturers go up and possess the land?

That is to say, the Canadian Government will not extend to us any privileges which are not equally shared by the manufacturers of the parent country; a point with respect to which the *Iron Age* forcibly observes:

"With the additional stimulus thus given to trade with England, we should be driven from the Canadian markets. As it is now, we manufacture a very large part of the hardware and metal goods imported for the Canadian markets. * * Throw open our lake ports and border towns to so-called Canadian manufactures, and we should be flooded with cheap manufactures from Great Britain. Still worse—for smuggling could be stopped only by maintaining a costly detective system, which would bring the Government no revenue—British manufacturers depending upon the American market would transfer their skilled labor to Canada, where, with the aid of improved American machinery, they could manufacture for this market under conditions with which we could not compete. We should thus build up Canadian manufactures at the expense of our own industries."

This also, is substantially the ground which the late Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania took with regard to the same matter; and certainly, in the word of the *Age*, "no friend of American industry need a better argument against reciprocity with Canada than that presented in its support by the Sheffield *Telegraph*." And yet the Democratic leaders of this great and prosperous Commonwealth, on whose multitudinous industries the adoption of the treaty would fall with crushing and ruinous effect, have not a single word of warning to utter against the threatened calamity. What do the people think of it?

A YOUNG foreigner who had spent two or three years in Italy studying music with the view of becoming a public singer, was so much praised for the qualities of his voice that he felt tempted to try his chances of success in one of the great Italian cities. While one morning deliberating whether and where he should make his *debut*, calling to mind all the hazards of the attempt among so musical a people, the young man was interrupted in his reflections by the entrance of a visitor. This gentleman was at once recognized by the musician as either a theatrical manager or journalist, so much seemed clear from manner and dress, though he had never seen him and knew not his name. The stranger, quite free from embarrassment or constraint, at once opened conversation—"Sir, are you not about to make your *debut* here as a barytone?" "Yes," replied the young man, "I think of doing so." "Under your own foreign name?" "No. I believe not," was the response. "Have you already adopted an Italian name?" was the next question of the stranger, which was answered in the negative: whereupon he said with animation, "Then I have a little proposal to make you." So saying the gentleman drew from his coat pocket four little packets of paper, of which each bore a name inscribed upon it. On one was written the name ARNOLDI, on another RAIMONDI, on the third BRAMANTI, on the fourth ALBERTI. "Behold," said the gentleman, directing attention to the packets, "these names have already acquired a certain degree of fame, as pure barytones. ARNOLDI is known for his fine voice and as moving gracefully on the stage. RAIMONDI possesses much fire and sings high C from the breast. BRAMANTI is an excellent actor and a handsome man, not to mention his distinguished school. ALBERTI may almost be said to have made himself celebrated; when he last appeared at —— he was encored fourteen times." This statement greatly interested the young musician, and he demanded where it was that ALBERTI had been thus honored. "That," replied his visitor, "nobody knows, nobody can know; ALBERTI, BRAMANTI, RAIMONDI and ARNOLDI have never existed. They are purely mythical persons, and it is now a question of furnishing one of them with flesh and blood. It is for you to choose whose skin you will occupy, as which one of the four you will appear. It is now four years since I invented them and introduced their names to the public, since which time I have published to the world the successes they have achieved in all known operas. As to the cities made happy by their performances, I take good care not to name them, using instead skilfully contrived conventional locutions." From the further communications of this enterprising gentleman, it appeared that he had control of three newspapers, by the aid of which he gradually raised at one time about a dozen male and female singers from obscurity to moderate though respectable fame. The public is thus made familiar with certain names in association with certain styles of performance, and a stranger who meditates an appeal to the Italian public as a judge of music may find it worth while to buy from the rascal the privilege of adopting one of the names already somewhat distinguished. Each of the paper parcels referred to above contained the entire history of the imaginary singer's mythical public career, in the form of announcements, puffs, etc., including even poetical tributes after especially brilliant triumphs.

This account of the way in which famous singers are sometimes manufactured in Italy, is said to have been given by a young German, who indignantly declined to deal with the manufacturer. After all, supposing the statement substantially true, the trick is only an exaggeration of an artifice not unknown in some other countries, by which the public are by degrees led to look upon and accept certain aspirants as the very characters needed for some specific position or honor.

EX-MARSHAL BAZAINE has kindly relieved wrongly suspected persons of blame as well as gratified public curiosity by publishing an authentic account of his own escape. It will be remembered that every thing the prisoner was allowed the opportunity of which he took advantage, and many will no doubt continue to believe that the arch traitor, as his compatriots call him, would still be in prison if his jailors had really wished to hold him. When Madame BAZAINE, shortly before the escape, asked President MACMAHON to commute her husband's punishment into perpetual banishment from France, and her request was refused, she is related to have given free expression to certain threats. In answer to the question, what was the purport of her threats? ROCHEFORT in his *Lanterne*, has latterly stated that they referred to MACMAHON'S "glorious wound" alleged to have been received at Sedan, and that the source of Madame's information which enabled her thus to annoy the President, was Master LACHAUD, the celebrated lawyer who defended BAZAINE at his trial. The story is that when the Marshal had been condemned to death by the Court, his legal defender went to President MACMAHON and said, "Marshal, I know it all; you were never struck with a fragment of an exploded shell, as believed by many. When you saw to what misfortune the disaster of Sedan would sink us, you quietly let your sword fall and it is now a question of furnishing one of them with flesh and blood. It is for you to choose whose skin you will occupy, as which one of the four you will appear. It is now four years since I invented them and introduced their names to the public, since which time I have published to the world the successes they have achieved in all known operas. As to the cities made happy by their performances, I take good care not to name them, using instead skilfully contrived conventional locutions."

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The *Post* rattles about the political pot like a parched pea in a skillet.

The great Inter-State Industrial Exposition will open in Chicago on Wednesday.

Those who have both faith and caution, will be the wise business men of the year.

Organization and hard work only will bring a Republican victory. See that it's done.

The total imports of foreign dry goods at the port of New York last week were $3,136,280.

A little male "waif" left at one of the Boston engine houses recently, was promptly christened Hosea.

The experiment of teaching sewing in the Boston public schools generally is to be tried. Attention, Pittsburgh.

Democracy in the South is rebellion and massacre. In the North it is repudiation and the debasement of the currency.

Springfield, Massachusetts, is overwhelmingly Republican. Last week it dedicated a new $130,000 school house.

The Commissioners of the Cincinnati Exposition have by an unanimous vote resolved to open its Art Hall on Sundays.

A mass of copper, weighing some three tons, has just been found in one of the ancient pits in the Lake Superior region.

You can buy out California this year if you happen to have the trifling sum of $809,000,000 about you. That's its valuation.

The annual review of the trade of Atlanta for the past year shows a falling off in general business of nearly two million dollars.

Another noble action by a noble man. Gerrit Smith has just sent a thousand dollars to the destitute settlers of Kansas and Nebraska.

Prospects for an active "fall trade are good." That seems to be the tenor of advices from all the leading marts of business throughout the country.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has not entertained the intention of sending an agent to Europe for the purchase of seeds, as has been erroneously stated.

The farmers of California don't appear to be at all alarmed at the prospect of lower prices for grain in the European markets. They are shipping it in immense quantities.

An inventive Yankee has just obtained a patent in Russia for a ship especially constructed for the transportation of petroleum or other highly inflammable substances.

To-day will be productive of melancholy reflections by all the scholars of our public schools on the transitoriness of human enjoyments. It is the first day of the new school term.

The true and only way to crush the Ku-Klux of the South is to crush beyond hope of revival the Northern allies from whom they derive their spirit and encouragement.

Tacitus probably referred to the "reform" governments of New York and Chicago, when he said: "The Treasury which is drained by extravagance must be filled by crime."

The steamer Kenilworth of the American line, from Philadelphia, last Thursday, for Liverpool, took out with her $1,800,000 bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

A good riddance. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to remove Colonel Whitely, chief of the secret service division of the Treasury, upon the recommendation of Solicitor Wilson.

The Chicago *Tribune* hits the nail on the head when it says of the financial planks of the various Republican State platforms, that "honest men can stand on the mand oppose the Democratic robbery."

The word "new" was dropped from the inspection of wheat at Chicago on the first instant. Previously, old wheat was at a considerable premium; now it will be dumped into the same bin with the new.

The water in the Icelandic hot springs visited by the newspaper correspondents, was found to be exactly the temperature for making hot Scotch whiskys. A New York *Herald* "commissioner" made the discovery.

Glowing accounts of the wheat crops in all the grain growing countries are coming in thick and fast, and statisticians are busily figuring what each country's surplus will be, and how much lower prices may be expected.

PERSONAL.

Nilsson has been singing out of tune in London again, and the critics there tell her quite frankly that the lyric stage can spare her without any loss.

Such is fame. It was thus that the announcement of the death of Prof. Blot was made in a Milwaukee paper: New York, Aug. 27.—Professor Pierre Blatfoleus, culinary artist, died yesterday at his residence in Jersey City.

A public spirited citizen of New York offers to the Park Commissioners of that city a colossal bronze statue of Daniel Webster, to be completed by the Fourth of July, 1876, and placed in the lower end of the mall in Central Park.

It is proposed in Tennessee to remove the remains of Andrew Jackson, together with those of his wife, from their present resting-place at the "Hermitage" to the northern terrace of the State Capitol at Nashville, where a mausoleum could be erected for them. Legislative sanction and an appropriation will be necessary, and a movement is on foot to request both. We doubt whether Old Hickory would have relished this post-mortem pushing about of his sturdy bones.

A citizen of Paterson, New Jersey, John P. Doremus by name, has just left St. Paul, Minn., on a rather naval voyage. He has built an elegant floating barge, furnished with cosy cabins, and fitted up with an admirable photographic gallery. In this he will float down the river as far as New Orleans, taking portraits for the people of the various towns, and forming on the trip an excellent and thorough gallery of Mississippi views intended to illustrate a work on the great river, which he will devote several years to writing.

A very beautiful custom prevails in Connecticut, where the grave of the late Governor, Thomas H. Seymour, is decorated with flowers on the recurrence of each anniversary of his death. Contributions come in from all parts of the State, and the cemetery near Hartford blooms resplendant with the floral offerings. There is something very touching, as well as beautiful, in a custom such as this. It proves how lasting can be the impression made by a good and upright man, and how true is reverse Shakspeare, the good that men do lives after them.

Bonny Kate advertises in the Atchison *Champion* for her husband who is plainly not a Petruchio: "Lost, strayed, or stolen! An individual whom I, in an urgent moment of loneliness, was thoughtless enough to adopt as my husband! He is a good-looking and feeble individual, not knowing enough, however, to come in when it rains, unless some good-looking girl offers him the shelter of her umbrella. Answers to the name of Jim. Was last seen in the company of Julia Harris, walking with his arm around her waist, looking more like a fool, if possible, than ever. Anybody who will catch the poor fellow and bring him back, so that I can chastise him for running away, will be invited to stay to tea by Kate E. Smith."

British Coal, Iron and Wages.

(From the Philadelphia North American.)

The protracted struggle between employers and employed in England is won by the former. They had the ability to endure the longest, and the question was one of endurance. They have forced wages further down in the iron as well as in the coal trade, and have coal, iron and labor at almost the same mark as three years ago. It was stated at a recent railway meeting in Manchester that coal has fallen from twenty to twelve shillings per ton, and steel rails from eighteen pounds to eight pounds and fifteen shillings per ton, and spiegeleisen from fourteen pounds ten shillings to five pounds seven. The average net selling price of manufactured iron, per ton, for three months preceding August was shown before the Northern Arbitration Board to have been £10 18s 11½d, and £11 18s 7d, including South Staffordshire, while Welsh rails are quoted at £7 10s.

This is a consequence of the victory gained over the strikers. By the terms on which the Yorkshire colliery strike was terminated, the men accepted 12½ per cent. reduction. South Wales has resolved to reduce wages to the lowest standard; in Northumberland the coal owners have announced another reduction; in Fifeshire a fifteen per cent. reduction has been enforced on them. Legislative sanction and an appropriation will be necessary, and a movement is on foot to request both. We doubt whether Old Hickory would have relished this post-mortem pushing about of his sturdy bones.

A citizen of Paterson, New Jersey, John P. Doremus by name, has just left St. Paul, Minn., on a rather naval voyage. He has built an elegant floating barge, furnished with cosy cabins, and fitted up with an admirable photographic gallery. In this he will float down the river as far as New Orleans, taking portraits for the people of the various towns, and forming on the trip an excellent and thorough gallery of Mississippi views intended to illustrate a work on the great river, which he will devote several years to writing.

A very beautiful custom prevails in Connecticut, where the grave of the late Governor, Thomas H. Seymour, is decorated with flowers on the recurrence of each anniversary of his death. Contributions come in from all parts of the State, and the cemetery near Hartford blooms resplendant with the floral offerings. There is something very touching, as well as beautiful, in a custom such as this. It proves how lasting can be the impression made by a good and upright man, and how true is reverse Shakspeare, the good that men do lives after them.

Bonny Kate advertises in the Atchison *Champion* for her husband who is plainly not a Petruchio: "Lost, strayed, or stolen! An individual whom I, in an urgent moment of loneliness, was thoughtless enough to adopt as my husband! He is a good-looking and feeble individual, not knowing enough, however, to come in when it rains, unless some good-looking girl offers him the shelter of her umbrella. Answers to the name of Jim. Was last seen in the company of Julia Harris, walking with his arm around her waist, looking more like a fool, if possible, than ever. Anybody who will catch the poor fellow and bring him back, so that I can chastise him for running away, will be invited to stay to tea by Kate E. Smith."

British Coal, Iron and Wages.

(From the Philadelphia North American.)

The protracted struggle between employers and employed in England is won by the former. They had the ability to endure the longest, and the question was one of endurance. They have forced wages further down in the iron as well as in the coal trade, and have coal, iron and labor at almost the same mark as three years ago. It was stated at a recent railway meeting in Manchester that coal has fallen from twenty to twelve shillings per ton, and steel rails from eighteen pounds to eight pounds and fifteen shillings per ton, and spiegeleisen from fourteen pounds ten shillings to five pounds seven. The average net selling price of manufactured iron, per ton, for three months preceding August was shown before the Northern Arbitration Board to have been £10 18s 11½d, and £11 18s 7d, including South Staffordshire, while Welsh rails are quoted at £7 10s.

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METHODISM.

Proceedings of the Non-Episcopal Methodist Conference at Connellsville—Report in Favor of Union with the Protestant Methodist Church.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., September 4, 1874.

Morning Session.

Conference met at half-past eight o'clock, A. M. The religious exercises were conducted by Rev. T. H. Colhouer, and a half hour was spent in devotional service. Rev. Alexander Clark asked the Conference to appoint a Committee on Union with the Methodist Protestant Church, when the following persons were elected: Revs. Alex. Clark, John Scott, D.D., John Cohl, J. J. Gillespie and Wm. E. Miller.

Rev. G. G. Westfall presented a report on Ministerial Education, and after considerable discussion, in which Revs. J. B. Walker, Dr. Collier, Dr. Scott, G. G. Westfall and others participated, the report was adopted.

The committee in the case of Rev. W. J. Shehan reported that, after hearing all the evidence in the case, they recommend that his name be stricken from the Conference roll. It was so ordered.

A number of items were acted upon, after which Conference closed with prayer by Rev. E. R. Brindley.

Afternoon Session.

Conference reassembled at half-past one o'clock. The religious services were conducted by Rev. J. B. Lucas. Rev. E. Mathers reported the death of Rev. J. W. Francis and Rev. Ira Brownson, when Revs. J. B. Lucas, J. H. Smith, Henry Palmer, J. M. Mason, Henry Lucas and others delivered eulogies on the deceased brethren.

Rev. John Scott, D.D., made a report on the publishing interests of the Church, on which remarks were made by Dr. Scott, H. Palmer, E. A. Brindly, John Gregory, J. J. Gillespie, Dr. Lessley, J. Robison, H. Siveter, G. G. Westfall and others.

Dr. J. J. Murray made some interesting statements on the circulation of religious papers.

Rev. Alex. Clark made a report on union with the Methodist Protestant Church.

REPORT ON REUNION,

adopted by the Pittsburgh Annual Conference, Connellsville, Pa., September 4, 1874:

WHEREAS, The General Conference of the Methodist Church, in session at Pittsburgh in May, 1871, took action, as follows:

"As the main cause that brought about a division of the Methodist Protestant Church, to the Providence of God has been removed; and as, in view of our oneness in faith and doctrine, and in church government, it is exceedingly desirable that we should be one body, instead or two, as we now are, thereby impairing our strength, and crippling our efficiency in the common cause we both so dearly cherish. * * *

"We recommend that the fraternal delegates appointed by the General Conference, be constituted a Commission to receive any proposition looking toward union that may be made by the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, and report the same to the next General Conference of the Methodist Church. We also hope that the literature of both churches will be freely interchanged.

"We trust that the Providence of God may open the way so that the now divided family of Methodism may see the practicability and duty of uniting in one body, without loss of the selfrespect of either, or the scrified of the Scriptural convictions or conscientious scruples of any. So may the Great Head of the Church direct our minds and control our hearts.

"W. H. JORDAN, Ch."

AND WHEREAS, The late General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, at Lynchburg, Virginia, appointed commissioners from the Methodist Church, thereby responding to the overtures of our last General Conference, and emphasizing their faith in a speedy, honorable and complete reunion of the disseverred branches of the original Methodist Protestant Church in this country;

AND WHEREAS, The Providence of God is clearly manifest in the unanimity and sincerity of the union movement, North and South, East and West, among ministers and laymen, the old and the young;

AND WHEREAS, Methodism is connectional and unfold in its polity, having but one Head, one Heart, and one Life who is Christ in his personal abiding; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we as a Conference, recognizing the duty and the great grace resting upon us in this crisis of our history as a Church of mutual rights and common destiny, recommend to the next General Conference (in May 1875, to meet at Princeton, Illinois) such definite action on this subject as may best promote the proposed reunion.

Resolved, 2. That we will make the unity of the church a matter of special thought, conversation and prayer among the people; and that we will use our best endeavors to bring into oneness of spirit and oneness of power the liberal Methodism which we profess.

Resolved, 3. That we hail with delight and thanksgiving the indications of general evangelical fraternity and co-operation as an omen of the coming Christ, and as the dawning of the auspicious day when all the nations shall become the Lord's, and when Jesus shall reign, whose right it is, from the rivers to the ends of the earth, as in the heavens over all, blessed forever.

Resolved, 4, That we suggest to the commissioners appointed by our last General Conference, Bros. John Scott, John Burns, A. H. Bassett, F. H. Pierpont, and H. E. H. Hartsock, to open correspondence with the commissioners of the Methodist Protestant Church, as soon as practicable, touching the important interest committed to their hands.

ALEXANDER CLARK, Chairman.
JOHN SCOTT,
WILLIAM COLLIER,
WM. E. MILLER,
J. J. GILLESPIE.

The above, after speeches by Messrs. Collier, Scott, Ragan, Laishley, Simpson, Clark, and others, was unanimously adopted by a rising vote. Other Conferences have taken equally enthusiastic action on the subject, so that the reunion may be looked upon as a foregone conclusion. Several of the speakers expressed hope that ere long there might be but one organic Methodism in America.

Many of the people in this place are in attendance upon the session of the Conference, and seem to take an interest in the meeting. The Conference is well entertained by the community. Connellsville is noted for liberality. L.

The Reciprocity Treaty with Canada.

From the Ohio Farmer.

There will be no bill or business come before the next Senate of the United States that will in any way compare in importance with the proposed and now pending treaty with Canada, embracing as it does the whole industrial products of the United States agricultural, mechanical, mining, artizan, in short, our whole American diversified industries, proposing to bring all such products in direct competition with like foreign products in and for our own market, with our present taxes. There can be no doubt who shall prevail in obtaining the ascendancy in the whole American market. The American industries must yield on their own soil, their own market, in favor of foreign industries, and submit ere long to direct taxation to support the American government, and thus enable foreigners to have the preference of the American market and virtually close up all American mechanical industrial products, and make Americans "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to nations who are less taxed, and who command labor at a much less price than any Americans desire to pay to their toiling millions.

If the treaty be approved, the first to suffer and to the greatest extent must be agriculturists; real estate always pays the largest proportion of levied taxes as being the only permanent property (wealth) it has been, and always will be, taxed to its full extent (of worth).

No person engaged in any of the industries of our common country—certainly no farmers, manufacturers, miners or other such citizens—asked for such a treaty.

"The pending treaty will establish free trade with a dependency of the British Empire for a period of twenty-four years. So far as the British Provinces are concerned, it abolishes the tariff laws of the United States.

"However injurious it may prove to be in practice to the industries and the prosperity of this country, there will be no way of abrogating it except by war. While it exists, Congress will be deprived of its constitutional power of regulating commerce, and the people, bound hand and foot and sold for a term of years to a foreign power, will be without remedy.

"Commercial treaties are the means by which such strong and cunning nations as England draw tribute from weaker people. No free country will enter into them without making them terminable at will. They can be imposed upon other terms only by fraud or force. We regard the indirection and false pretense of the proposed treaty as its most odious features. If we are to have free trade with England, we would prefer to have it pure and simple, open and direct, instead of going about to reach it through sinking by-ways stained with perjury, and reaking with corruption.

"If the treaty-making power justifies such negotiations as our State Department has conducted, and the Senate has been asked to approve, then a new peril is disclosed to the people of the United States. They don't possess the right of self-government. Their control of the finances and industry of the country may be taken away from them for years or forever. If the President and Senate may establish free trade with Canada for twenty-one years, and three years longer, they may establish free trade with England for a hundred years. The right of the people to freely change their laws would thus be wholly lost; the nation would be subject to the will of a foreign power from which it could not escape except by such a breach of faith as is recognized as a cause of war.

"When the Constitution committed to Congress the regulation of commerce with foreign countries, it gave it to the law-making power, which is always sovereign and cannot bind itself irrevocably or abdicate its functions. A commercial treaty such as is proposed with Canada is as directly contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution as it is to the character of free government and the interest of the people.

"We hold further, that the settlement by treaty of all the commercial relations between this country and a foreign nation, is a perversion of the treaty-making power, and in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, which expressly confers upon Congress—not upon the President and Senate—the regulation of commerce with foreign nations."

Wool growers and other industrial citizens who are opposed to free trade and the surrendering of the American market to foreigners, should make their protest to United States Senators and the President before the meeting of next Congress, and bring to bear all proper influences through Congressmen and others.

Free trade! Anti-American citizens and sojourners in our country are exercising their influence to obtain the passage of this treaty of abominations.

GLENN & BROTHER.

NORLESTOWN, August 30, 1874.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEAPH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

The Stomach as an Avenger.

For every breach of the laws of health that we commit the stomach inflicts a penalty. Headache, biliousness, nervous tremors, constipation, colic, heartburn, nausea, debility and mental depression are only a few of the punishments which an outraged stomach is capable of imposing upon us. To bring back this ungrateful organ to its normal condition—to placate, invigorate and regulate it—there is nothing in the wide world so potent as a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Under the operation of this beneficent vegetable corrective and tonic, the gastric juice becomes a pure and healthful solvent and resumes its natural flow. The effect is the same on the biliary secretion, and in fact on all the fluids of the body, and the final result is the removal of every painful or unpleasant symptom occasioned by the rebellious action of the digestive organ.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

THE LARGEST STOCK
OF
HAIR BRUSHES,
COMBS, PUFFS,
SACHET POWDERS,
CLOTHES, TOOTH AND
NAIL BRUSHES, FINE SOAP,
IMPORTED PERFUMES,
COSMETICS & TOILET
FANCY ARTICLES
GENERALLY,
AT
Joseph Browne's Drug Store,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN,
REMOVED TO NEW ROOMS,
Wood St., Sixth Ave. and Liberty St.
School will be resumed on SEPTEMBER 14TH, at which time punctual attendance of pupils is requested.
Instruction will be

THE
ıion Banking Co
or. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,
HILADELPHIA.
pital, - - - $700,000.

offer our services to Banks, Bank-
Merchants and Manufacturers of
burgh and Western Pennsylvania
ting an Eastern Correspondent.
nittances acknowledged on day of
ipt, accounts rendered monthly,
all business sent us will receive
ipt and personal attention.

JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.

C. MUSSELMAN, President.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

RDAY EVENING, September 5, 1874.

report of the condition of the New Associated banks, as received by to-day, is as follows:

, increase	$ 765,100
s, increase	253,200
tenders, decrease	1,677,900
dits, decrease	254,100
lation, decrease	140,900
ve, decrease	1,393,175

s statement shows a large decrease erve, the greater part of which is in tenders, which would indicate that ney is being drawn off from New for the purpose of shipment to the t, there to be used in moving the . The decrease in reserve for the revious weeks was entirely in coin. movement toward greater activity in y should continue until after the crop ng season if we are to have a healthy , although crop moving cannot be geable with very much of this demand t.

ere are good reasons to anticipate that will not be so tight a money market fall as is sometimes known at this sea- Chief among these reasons is the con- ous absence of any demand on the part w enterprises requiring large amounts pital. Notwithstanding the dull times have been growing in wealth ever the panic. Also there is a larger sup- f money than last year. As there are new railroads and other speculative prises being pushed forward the oyment of money is likely to ess than usual even with the amount of legitimate business. he quarterly dividend of the Western n Telegraph Company is payable on ber 15th. It is semi-officially stated the net profits of the company for the ter ending July 15, which were ested at $740,000, were $762,000. After de- ing the dividend of 2 per cent, $87,000 left. The net profits for the quarter ending are estimated at $825,000, or 000 more than enough to pay the divi- l, which makes the surplus from the ness of the two quarters $237,000— gh to pay the November interest on company's bonded debt. The same ment gives the profits of the first quar- s $660,000; the second quarter, $762,000; the third, $825,000. If the official an- l statement, due the middle of Octo- verifies these figures, and there is no n to believe it will not, then Western n Telegraph stock will be entitled to assed among 8 per cent. investments. The following decision of the United s District Court at Boston, in a forgery , is of interest:

"The case of Nathan Matthews against the achusetts National Bank. Judge Shepley, e United States District Court, at Boston, led that the plaintiff was entitled to judg- t, and the case should be referred to an ac- to assess damages. The suit was brought facilitate to recover from the bank dam- resulting from the reception from James oe, as collateral for $25,000 loans, a fraud- t certificate of two hundred shares of Boston and Albany Railroad stock, sur- ered by the bank to Coe two years pre- s, with a timbale of printed matter dashed he back. The said certificate of two hred shares was originally given for the t by Coe as collateral for $22,000 borrow- and subsequently proved to have been d from a number of previous shares, which lted in the trial and conviction of Coe for ining money under false pretenses. The ndants claimed that the cashier had no au- ity to bind the bank by contract, and the ificate to Coe was not genuine, and with any nose of the sale of the certificate or the k supposed to be represented by it. The rt held that the cashier had full authority to according to the general usage and course siness conducted by banks. The transfer certificates of stock held as collateral common transactions with banks. The ature of the cashier was that of the k. His signature was given for the pur- of transferring the title, and whenever blank was filled a contract of sale was es- lished between the party who signed the k assignment and the person whose name rightfully filled in as assignee. Matthews not know but what the certificate was ine, and was under no duty to examine it to into that matter, it was that of the bank s, before giving to the fraudulent certifi- the appearance of genuineness through r signature. The bank erred in placing fidence in Coe obtained by transfer of stock n the railroad company instead of taking certificate directly from the company. y rendered themselves still more liable by vering to Coe a forged instrument, authen- ted by their signature to it, and by trans- thus giving it a currency and negotiability ch it would not have possessed had they te the transfer directly to Coe. Thus the k put it in the power of Coe to commit the id upon Matthews on which this suit was aded. The conclusion is that the bank is cluded from setting up forgery as a defence, the plaintiff is entitled to judgment, as ve."

We have been handed the following ıfidential" circular:

You are requested to attend a private eting of holders of all classes of Kansas te bonds, at the office of R. L. Cutting, Jr., o. 19 William street, Thursday, September 8th, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of con- e to those interested. By request of

MAYR BONDHOLDERS.

ntry to attend personally, please send xy to S. B. Bostwick."

The following table shows the prices of d, government bonds, railway stocks, , at the various sessions of the New rk Stock Exchange during the day, rnished by the St. Clair Banking Com- ny, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 5, 1874.	A. M.	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	P. M.
d	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	
s. 6's, 1881, coup	118⅝		118⅝		118⅝	
s, 1865	118⅛		118⅛		118⅛	
s, 1864	115⅛		115⅛		115⅛	
s, 1865, new	116⅛		116⅛		116⅛	
s, 1867	117⅛		117⅛		117⅛	
s, 1868	117⅛		117⅛		117⅛	
0's, coupons	112⅞		113		113⅛	
ternoy 6's	112⅝		112⅝		112⅝	
s 5 per cents	112⅝		112⅝		112⅝	
ntered, 1867	118⅛		118⅛		118⅛	
stern Union Tel.	78⅞	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	
ific Mail	47⅞	48	48	48	48	
ams Express						
ills-Fargo Express	70		70		70	
erican Express	60½		60		60	
ited States Express	67½		67½		67½	
w York Central	102		102		102	
	33¾	33¾	34		33¾	
higan Central	90		90		90	
higan Southern	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝		73⅝	
nois Central						
veland & Pittsburgh	90		90		87⅝	
icago & Northw'n	37½	37½	37½		36⅞	
o preferred	55⅝		55⅝		55⅝	
k Island	100⅛	100	100		99¾	
Paul, common	34		34⅛		33	
Paul, common	33⅜		32¾		32¾	
Wayne						
o & Mississippi	24½		24⅝		24⅜	
on Pacific	36¾		36¾		36¾	
cago and Alton	99		99		99	
son, Hartford & Erie						
rican	125½	126	125		125	
Jersey Central						
anibal & St. Joe						
anta & Pacific					12	
& A						
C. & I. C.	9¾		9¾		9	
ney	24		24		25	
ansesee, old	77		77			
ansesee, new	77		77			
th Carolinas, July	18		18			
souri 6's						

—The following is a report of the leading ocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at on to-day. Furnished by Luther S. sudman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

ma. Central	52¾	sales.
nsylvania scrip	10¾	sales.
ading	27¾	
ted Companies, N. J.	129	127
Creek		73¾
high Valley	61	61¾
ghenny Valley	88	90
pire Transportation Company	54¾	
& St. L. mortgage Bonds		64¾
old	109¾	

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, September 5, 1874.

There was a rather quiet feeling to-day among wholesale produce and grocery merchants, and the amount of business transacted was not quite up to that of previous days during the week. Still there was a fair jobbing trade, transacted at prices not materially altered from previous quotations.

The following table shows the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river since our last:

lour, bbls	1,167	Apples, bbls	24
heese, lbs	159	Corn, sks	510
eans, sks	200	Oats, sks	1,000
utter, pkgs	77	Bacon, pcs	1,596
otatoes, sks	1,295	Hay, bales	440
ow, tons	24	Peaches, crates	421

The receipts of the different articles of produce for the week ending Saturday, September 5th, compared with the corresponding receipts for the preceding week, are shown in the following table:

	Week ending September 5.	Week ending August 29.
lour, bbls	7,326	6,499
pples, bbls	290	440
heese, lbs	1,650	1,414
orn, sks	4,350	4,593
heat, sks	4,500	5,212
urley, sks	182	715
ye, sks	963	170
ats, sks	32,598	28,238
utter, pkgs	227	182
eans, sks	1,791	6,515
acon, lbs	16	149
ams, pcs	4,222	6,484
otatoes, bus	4,091	6,659
eaches, crates	421	3,216
ay, bales	250	440
ow, tons		

The following quotations are prices realized by wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The market for wheat continues quiet and prices are unchanged. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 20@1 23; Pennsylvania and Ohio white wheat $1 20@1 25; do. red winter at $1 12@1 15. Corn is a little stronger under favorable Western advices, and under the influence of a light stock here, an advance is realized, if prices continue to advance in the West. We quote at 80@83c for shelled; 82@85c for ear. Oats are also stronger, but differ at former quotations—50@53c for mixed; 52@55c for white. Barley and rye are unchanged in price and rather nominal in value. We note the following receipts of grain for the past week, compared with those of the week previous:

	Last week.	This week.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	13,030	11,475
Corn	12,332	8,300
Barley	1,787	467
Rye	425	2,158
Oats	20,535	31,595
Total	48,110	103,995

FLOUR—Our statement of receipts for the week shows a falling of 2,282 barrels. Prices are steady, with a fair jobbing trade at the following quotations: St. Louis $7 50@8 00; choice brands of white winter in lots $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter old, $6 75@7 00; new do $6 00@6 50; rye flour $5 75@6 00. Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; oat meal $7 25 @8 00 ₱ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 70 ₱ bbls; No. 1 red wheat $7 00; No. 2 red wheat $6 00; in sacks 30c off ₱ bbl.

HAY—Receipts continue to fall off somewhat and prices are stiffer. We quote as follows: Prime timothy baled $23 00@24 00 ₱ ton on track or wharf; No. 2 do $20 00@22 00; inferior $18 00@19 00; Baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@26 00. On the Allegheny market, wagon hay was in moderate supply and sold as follows: No. 1 timothy $29 00@30 00; No. 2 do $25 00@27 00; inferior to common $20 00@24 00.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at 90@95c ₱ cwt; shorts $1 25@1 30 ₱ cwt; mixed feed $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; chopped feed at $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal at $1 00@2 00 ₱ cwt.

MALT—The market is unchanged. We quote Pittsburgh malt at $1 75@1 80; Western do $1 50@1 60.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The supply is a little reduced and prices are firmer. We quote at $1 75@2 25 ₱ bbl for choice; $1 00@1 50 for common.

APPLE BUTTER—Quotations are at 7½@8c ₱ gallon.

BUTTER—The market is a trifle easier but quotations are not materially changed. We quote at 21@24c for choice; medium 16@19c; poor to common grades have no sale. Receipts for the week 225 packages against 122 for the preceding week.

BEANS—The market is very dull. Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 70@2 75; medium $2 40@2 50; fair to good $2 25@2 35.

BROOMS—We quote prime yellow 32@36c; dark 28@32c ₱ ₱. The market is firm.

BROOM CORN—We quote Hurl at 9@10c; green 7@8c; red 5@6c ₱ ₱.

CHEESE—The receipts for the past week are 650 boxes, against 1,511 boxes for the week previous. The market is steady and unchanged. We quote at 15½@16c for Ohio factory; 11@13c for Western Reserve dairy; scarce at 16@17c.

EGGS—We quote at 18@19c for strictly fresh. The market is liberal; we quote at $4 00@5 00 ₱ stand, or 14@16c ₱ ₱.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ ₱, 62@65c; No. 2, ₱ ₱, 50@55c to ½ quality.

HIDES—The market is steady, with a good demand. We quote growth of 1873 at 9@9½c ₱ ₱.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₱ ₱; buckwheat blossom 25c ₱ ₱.

PEACHES—Quotations are unchanged, as follows: Choice $2 25@2 50; prime $1 50@1 75; common 50@75c.

PEARS—We quote at $1 00@1 50 ₱ box for domestic; California $4 00@5 00.

POTATOES—Are quoting at $4 00 ₱ box for domestic; California red plums $7 50 ₱ stand.

POTATOES—The market is a little stronger, and there is a somewhat better demand at former quotations, as follows: On track, 60@ 75c ₱ bush; from store, $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl for choice; $1 75@2 00 for common.

SEEDS—Sales in round lots rule from $3 00@ 3 40 in a jobbing way from store, $3 15@3 25.

SWEET POTATOES—Choice Jerseys are steady at $6 00 ₱ bbl; Baltimore $5 00 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES.

The market continues steady, with an average jobbing demand. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Teas.*	₱ lb.
Fancy	25c	Oolong	50c
Choice	24@25c	Fancy	80@1 00
Prime	22c	Souchong	55@60c
Good	21 c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Roasted Coffees.		Strictly choice N O	62½c
Rio, in papers	26 c	Good	60c
Rio, in bulk	25½c	Prime	58c
Rio, in bulk	25½c	Demerara	70@72c
Java	34 c	*Syrups.*	
Sugars.		Ex. white drips	67½c
Standard A	11 c	Sugar drips	60c
Standard B	10½c	Lower grades	53@56c
Standard extra C	10½c	*Rice.*	₱ lb.
Standard hards	11½c	Choice Carolina	9½c
Franklin extra C	10½c	Patna	8@8½c
American extra C	9½c	Rangoon	7¾@8c
Crushed	9 c	*Raisins.*	
Powdered	9 c	Layers, ₱ box	$3 40
Granulated	9 c	Valentia, ₱ lb	16@18c
Confectioners' A	9 c	Currants	7½@8c
Gunpowder	50c@1 25	Prunes	13@15½c
Imperial	50c@1 00		

The New Orleans *Picayune* says of the Louisiana sugar crop: We are indebted to Mr. L. Boucherear for a copy of his report of the Louisiana sugar crop for the year 1874, which houses now in operation, 1,089; crop of 1873-4, 170,000 hhds; crop of 1872-3, 95,488; 1872-3, 108,320; 1871-2, 128,461; and 1870-1, 144,881.

Brown sugar made by old process, in 1867-8	Hhds. 380,264
Refined, clarified, &c., including clusters	70,146
Estimated at 928,521,500 lbs.	480,410
Brown sugar made by old process in 1873-4	Hhds. lbs. net. 76,307 weighing 88,038,278
Refined and clarified, in- cluding first, second and third	13,191 " 15,182,851
	89,498 " 103,241,109
Molasses, 8,203,944 gallons	

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts continue light, 146 packages and 146 tierces for the past week. Quotations are unchanged, as follows: Canvassed hams, ₱ lb, 15@15½c; shoulders, canvassed, ₱ lb, 10½@10¾c; breakfast bacon, clear, 15c; dried beef, canvassed, 17c; beef tongues, ₱ doz, $2 00; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 10¼@10½c; rib sides, do, 13c; clear rib sides, do, 13½c; clear sides, do, 14c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $23 00; prime mess, refined for summer use, in tcs, ₱ lb, 15½c; ¼ bbls, do, 16¼c; buckets, do, 16¾c; in 3-lb caddies, do, 17c; in 5-lb caddies, do, 16½c; in 3-lb pails, do, 18c; in 5-lb pails, do, 17½c; in 6-lb do, 17½c. The September circular of Allen Sharp & Co., produce broker and commission merchant of St. Louis, gives the following statistics concerning the stock and export of pork products:

1873-4—The number of hogs packed during the regular fall and winter packing season of 1873-4 was 5,410,314 head. The average gross weight per hog was 250 54-100 pounds. The yield per hog of net product of all kinds, including lard, would be 193 93-100 pounds. It will be particularly observed that net product is distributed among the hog. The yield of lard (of all kinds) was 40 8-100 pounds per head. That amount deducted from 193 93-100 gives 153 61-100 pounds of net meat per hog.

	Hogs.
5,410,314 hogs at 153 61-100 lbs each, gives	831,078,333
lbs meat as the entire product of the packing	831,078,333
EXPORTS FROM NOVEMBER 1ST TO AUGUST 15TH TO BE DEDUCTED.	1,370
	Pounds.
Bacon or D. S. meats, all kinds	367,782,015
Barreled pork, 285,629 bbls. at 200 lbs each	57,127,800—427,909,815
Shrinkage	407,168,518 14,058,066

Left over for home trade and consumption from November 1st to August 15th

	392,510,452
1873-4—The number of hogs packed during the regular fall and winter packing season of 1873-4 was 5,410,314 head. The average gross weight per hog was 268 71-100 pounds. The yield per hog of net product of all kinds, including lard, would be 179 14-100 pounds. That yield of lard of all kinds was 35 2-100 pounds per head. That deducted from 179 14-100 gives 144 12-100 pounds of net meat per hog.	
	Pounds.
5,406,200 hogs at 144 12-100 each, gives	787,788,744
EXPORTS FROM NOV. 1ST TO AUG. 15TH:	
Bacon or d. s. meats, all kinds	300,270,545
Barreled pork, 227,588 bbls. at 200 lbs each	45,517,600—345,797,145
Shrinkage	441,991,599 15,911,697
Left over for home trade consumption from November 1st to August 15th	426,079,902
RECAPITULATION.	
Home stock for 1873-4	425,079,902 lbs.
Home stock for 1872-3	392,510,452 "
Balance greater this than last year by	33,569,450 lbs

FISH—There continues to be a fair trade in fish are steadily maintained as follows:

No. 1 extra mess		New No. 3	$10 00
mackerel, ₱ bbls	$23 00	Georges codfish	
No. 1 mess, do	21 00	medium, ₱ 100	6 00
Extra No. 1 shore	18 00	Lake trout	7 25
No. 1 shore	16 00	Lake herring	5 00
No 1 bay	14 00	Lake herring	5 00
Extra No. 2	13 00	Labrador herring	7 50
No. 2	12 00		

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 17@18½c ₱ gal; in car lots at the usual deduction. The market is dull and prices drooping.

LARD OIL—The market is firm and prices are steady; extra No. 1, $1 05@1 10 ₱ gallon; No. 1, 95@95c; No. 2, 70@75c. Demand active with light supply.

TALLOW—Soles at 7@7½c ₱ ₱, for prime and 6½@6¾c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALE—X $9 00 ₱ bbl; XX $10 00 ₱ bbl; India ale $15 ₱ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $24 00@25 00; bbls, 41 gallons, $40 00@41 00; hhds, 62 gallons, $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75. Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 8 doz bottles, $2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $2 75@ 3 00 ₱ doz; Guinness stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 75 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ₱ doz.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is firm. We quote alcohol at $2 05@2 20 ₱ gallon. Highwines firm at $1 04@1 09 ₱ gallon.

ASHES—Soda, asking refined, 4½@4½c; common 3½@4c; black lead 5c; arsenic 5c; potash 9c; pearl ash 10c.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75 @2 00 ₱ dozen; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75@ 3 25; choice $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms $4 50@5 00; whisps $1 50@1 75 ₱ dozen.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet. We note sales of hurl at 9@10c; green 7@8c; red 5@6c ₱ ₱.

CANNAL BOAT POWDER—Sales as follows: ¼ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ doz; ½ ₱ cans $3 00; 1 ₱ cans $5 50; 5 ₱ cans $26 00; 10 ₱ boxes 400 ₱ ₱. Market steady and demand good.

COTTON GOODS—Anchor A Brown cottons 11c; Eagle 11c; Idaho 10½c; Duquesne 9½c; Magnolia 9c. Penn Mill A No. 1, 4-4 sheeting at 11c; Nonantum Mills 9-4 sheeting, 30c; Pocahontas B fine 9¼c; Penn Mill 2-thu bags 33c; do 2¼, 40c; do 3-thu bags 46c; white carpet chain 31c; do colored 36c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@ 2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $7 50@8 00.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 75@8 00 for best quality; second quality $7 50 @7 75.

CRACKERS—We quote as follows: Lemon biscuit at 11½c; ginger snaps 13c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½@10c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7c ₱ ₱.

PAPERS—Baling papers 46@50c ₱ ₱, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hard ware papers 8@12c; bag wrapping 6½@12c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw papers, 7@11c; rag news, 1½@13c; book papers 16@18c ₱ ₱.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Salesmade at $6 00 ₱ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 2½@3c ₱ ₱; and woolen at 3@4c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ₱ bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80 @1 85.

Philadelphia Molasses Trade.

Our molasses trade shows a great falling off compared with last year, viz:

	September 5.	August 29.
Total receipts, January 1 to September 1	Hhds. 79,060	Hhds. 49,400
Total receipts, January 1 to September 1, 1873	98,950	1,033 50,433
Decrease this year	19,870	5,212

Philadelphia North American.

DETAILED statement of the receipts of cotton at New Orleans from September 1st 1874, to August 31st, 1874, compared with the preceding year:

	1873-4.	1872-3.
Red River	10,252	17,745
Ouachita river	102,837	103,079
Arkansas river	45,090	58,126
N. O. and Jackson Railroad	271,791	271,507
Mississippi river and bayous	508,449	502,999
Total	1,188,455	1,214,073

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, September 7, 1874.

The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts of crude per river & rail.	Exports per Pa. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, August 31	7,529	.....	284
Tuesday, Sept. 1	.....	1,279	2,571
Wednesday, Sept. 2	.....	.....	509
Thursday, Sept. 3	.....	1,279	2,278
Friday, Sept. 4	1,786	.....	.....
Saturday, Sept. 5	.....	.....	784
Total for week	7,529	1,279	9,088
Since January 1	1,252,476	103,420	561,336
To September 5, 1874	1,260,005	104,699	570,424
Same time 1873	1,269,304	51,380	540,174
Same time 1872	841,149	100,752	416,722
Same time 1871	791,829	74,531	417,361
Same time 1870	756,710	106,972	390,947
Same time 1869	563,972	82,570	279,212
Same time 1868	700,488	121,947	337,470

The course of the market during the week has been downward, and the decline brought prices on Saturday fully down to and even a little lower than the point whence the market commenced its recent brief upward career. This remark is more especially applicable to crude, as the price of refined oil is not quite back to its original lowest point, but is so far below the cost of production as to make the refining business a very uncomfortable one at present. The market for Philadelphia delivered reached 11¼c on Saturday morning, which is a decline of 1½@5c. The market for crude at the close of the week was 7½c for United at wells, a decline of 1½@1⅝c since the beginning of the week. Things seem fairly to contain for some time longer the extremely unfavorable condition that has characterized the market all the season.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	11,829	7,529

The following are the receipts of crude oil from all points by river and rail for the past ten years:

From January 1 to September 5, 1874	1,260,005
Same time 1873	1,269,304
Same time 1872	841,149
Same time 1871	791,829
Same time 1870	756,710
Same time 1869	563,972
Same time 1868	700,488
Same time 1867	638,450
Same time 1866	739,240
Same time 1865	351,000

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,306	1,279
Allegheny Valley Railroad	7,730	9,088
Total	10,036	10,367

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past five years, from January 1st to September 5th:

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
P. R. R.	106,972	74,531	100,752	51,380	104,699
A. V. R. R.	390,647	417,361	416,722	540,174	654,424
Total	497,619	491,892	517,474	591,754	759,123

SATURDAY.

The market was dull and drooping. United at wells was quoted at 7½@8c; Union nominally 8@8¼c; other lines on the cars at 90c. Sales as follows were reported from

PARKERS:

2,000 bbls immediate shipment..... 90 c
2,000 bbls United, at wells..... 80 c
2,000 bbls United, at wells..... 75 c
3,000 bbls United, at wells..... 75 c

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Special to the Commercial.

The market is dull and drooping. We quote crude oil at the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station at 95c@$1 00 per bbl; at wells 82½@83c.

REFINED.

The market for refined is weak and lower all around. We quote at 9½@9¾c on cars at works.

New York—Refined—Spot and September is quoted at 11¾@12c.

Philadelphia—Refined—Spot is quoted at 11½c; September delivery at 11½c; October do 12½c.

OIL BARRELS

continue dull and depressed. We quote city made at 45c; country do at 40c.

TITUSVILLE, September 5.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were quiet and a shade weaker during the upper part of the week, but on Saturday opened 1½c. Corn dull at 70½@71c seller September; 70½c seller October.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, September 5.—Wool—Demand quite active the past week, and sales of domestic amount to upwards of 2,000,000 lbs, of which 1,500,000 lbs were sold on Saturday and Monday, including round lots of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin, all at very full prices; manufacturers have taken ground into without hesitation, at current rates. Good speculative demand exists, and no advance can be quoted this week, but buyers pay extreme current rates. Michigan fleeces cannot be purchased to any extent except at an advance of 1@2c on current rates of a few weeks ago; this description attracted considerable attention during the past week; 500,000 lbs having been sold, principally at 50@55c. This is the largest amount of Michigan wool sold in one week in this market. Sales during the week include Ohio and Michigan fleeces at 48@52c; Western Wisconsin and Iowa X at 45@47½c; wash'd Illinois and combing fleeces 50@52c; unwashed delaine and combing 44@45c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 5, closing 4.—The market continues unsettled and weak with a moderate trade; sales of 9,000 bbls crude in bulk and 5,000 bbls refined for September delivery at 11½c; 10,000 bbls refined, deliverable September 30th and 20th, at 11½c; and 10,000 bbls refined is quoted at 11¾c; refined in cases at 17@17½c; naphtha at 10c for city. For Philadelphia delivery the market is lower and quiet; sales are 1,500 bbls refined for September at 11½c, and 5,000 bbls at 11½c; also sales of 2,500 bbls for last half of September in Philadelphia at 11½c; closing with early September offering at 11¾c.

PARKERS, September 5.—Nothing doing; market very quiet; United 72@72½c; immediate shipment 70c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 5.—The market is quiet; 70c bid; no sales.

REFINED, September 5.—The market is quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 5.—The market is quiet at $1 10.

OIL CITY, September 5.—The market is weak at 91c.

TITUSVILLE, September 5.—Market firmer and quiet at $1 10@1 12½.

PHILADELPHIA, September 5.—The market is quiet; 8, W. 11½c; crude 4½c; cases 15½c; sales 150 bbls crude; refined for shipment 11½c.

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, September 5, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Waring Bros	Waring Bros, Phila	648
Lockhart & F	Warden, F & Co, Phila	199
Lockhart & F	Warden, F & Co, Phila	199
Citizens	Tack Bros, Phila	312
Total		1,370

PITTSBURGH LIVESTOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, September 5, 1874.

REMARKS—Should the late rains have been general throughout the country, we shall hear little or nothing more about drouth and scorched pasture.

YARDS DESERTED.

The stock yards were deserted this afternoon of all classes of people that go to make up and run a cattle market. Stock, owners, buyers, commission men, and brokers were few and far between. Here and there could be seen a bunch of unsold Texan, Yorker or Jersey ewes; but the labor of the week was "did and done," and quiet and content reigned.

THE LOCK OUT.

It is the general opinion of well-posted stock dealers that the run will be pretty heavy the coming week, and should such prove to be the case we expect to see the prices ruling this week somewhat below and on all grades of common and medium stock.

THE STOCK YARDS TO BE REMOVED.

The opinion is gaining ground that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will soon commence the erection of new and more commodious stock yards further east on the line of the road. In that event the ground upon which the present pens stand will be covered over with machine shops, which will not be a bad sort of trade.

EAST AND WEST.

Telegrams from the East and West inform us that the markets are overstocked with inferior grades of cattle, consisting of Texans, Cherokees and thin native steers and heifers, whilst the supply of good fat stock, suitable for slaughtering, falls far short of the demand.

PRICES.

The prices that ruled during the week, were fully maintained at the close. Prime fat 1,300 to 1,500 ₱s steers sold at $5 50@6 75, whilst other grades went down the scale from $6 00 to $4 00. Philadelphia market is dull and prices drooping $6 75@7 25, and grassers $6 00@6 50. Best 95 to 100 ₱s fine wool sheep sold at 5@6c; lambs 5@5½c per ₱. The sheep market was dull all week.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, September 3.—American Pig—There is no improvement in the demand for iron of any kind, and the continued dullness has had the natural effect of forcing the acceptance of lower prices by such holders as have made sales. Thus 500 tons each No. 1 and 2 foundry of a Hudson river brand, which was forced on the market, brought $27 and $25, sharp cash. Large quantities of several of the Lehigh brands have been offered at $23, at furnace, for No. 1 foundry, and $20 for No. 2. There are no other transactions of any amount reported, though enquiries for small lots are constantly being made. The wants of consumers are small, and neither they nor dealers seem disposed to buy beyond their immediate requirements. It is difficult even to get offers. We quote Lehigh brands as follows: No. 1 foundry, $23@$24; No. 2 foundry, $20@22; gray forge, $19@20, for Hoboken deliveries.—*Iron Age.*

BRITISH IRON MARKET.

[Specially reported by cable for the Iron Age.]

WEDNESDAY, September 2, 1874.

Scotch pig.—Since last Wednesday prices have fluctuated in both directions, but the market is now dull and nothing whatever doing. Makers' iron are quoted as follows:

Gartsherrie No. 1	110s
Eglinton No. 1	108s

Manufactured iron.—The market is quiet with an improving demand, but prices are weaker, although best Staffordshire bars are still nominally quoted at £11 10s@£12.

Rails.—There have been large transactions, but prices are weaker, although nominally unchanged, viz.: £7 10s; £8 for Welsh.

PHILADELPHIA.

SEPTEMBER 5.—The dullness which has marked the course of this market for some time past is still the prevailing feature, but holders are unwilling to force business at the expense of a decline. Of Nos. 1 and 2 foundry there have been no sales. The former is quoted at $22 00 and the latter at $20 00 per ton, delivered here. There has been some movement in charcoal forge, and 1,000 tons sold at $27 00 here, and 2,000 tons on terms we did not learn. It is very scarce. White and mottled ranges from $24 00 to $25 00.

Manufactured Iron—Bars are dull of sale, but steady at 3c ₱ ₱. New rails are in good demand, but it is based generally on long credits, which the mills refuse to accept. About 2,000 tons sold for cash at $58 00@60 00; 1,000 tons old were taken at $55 00. Scrap is worth $26 00.

Nails are selling at $4 10 ₱ keg.

Old metals move slowly. We quote:

Brass, light	13@14	Copper, heavy	18@19
Brass, heavy	16@17	Zinc	4½@4¾
Copper, light	14@15	Lead	6@6½
Anchors	9	Chain	6¼

—*Price Current.*

BALTIMORE.

September 5.—There is no change to note in the market for American pig, which continues very quiet, with a moderate demand for local foundry purposes. Prices remain as before, and we quote Ashland No. 1 $25; No. 2 at $23; No. 3 at $22, and mottled and white at $20@22 per ton.—*American.*

HOP MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

September 5.—The market is quiet, but firm, at our quoted rates. There have been some small receipts of new crop early seedling hops which have brought 40@50c, but the market cannot be said to have opened yet for new hops. Picking is now in rapid progress all over the country, and, so far, the weather has been very favorable for the operation and the yield will vary very greatly, but, from the best information we can gather, the crop, as a whole, will be quite as large as last year, and the quality will be much more uniform, more good to choice grades, and fewer inferior kinds. The English crop is undoubtedly short, and the latest reports from the Continent are much less cheerful than before. The following is from Emmet Wells

CITY MATTERS.

Prices Reduced.

We have this day reduced price on all grades of flour.
F. W. JENKINS & BRO.

Inquest This Evening.

This evening Coroner McClaffin will hold an inquest on the remains of Simon Miller, an employee at Shoenberger's mill, who was fatally injured there on Friday. He was struck on the head by a heavy iron beam which fell, crushing his skull in a frightful manner. His death resulted the same night.

The Ministerial Association.

The Evangelical Ministerial Association of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, will hold their next monthly meeting in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church, Wood street, on Monday, the 7th day of September, 1874, at two o'clock P. M. Subject for discussion: "The Relations of Literature and Religion," to be opened by Rev. Thos. H. Hanna.

Meeting of Councils.

Pittsburgh Councils meet to-day after two months vacation, and the session promises and ought to be a very interesting one. The trouble about the new water works construction will doubtless be considered, and if something can be done to satisfy the public, (what the present investigations are not doing) it will be well. The report of the Committee on Reduction of Salaries, will also be considered with other matters of importance.

A Boys' Carelessness.

An accident happened yesterday evening on Spring alley, near Eighteenth street, which may result in the the death of an infant son of Mr. William Kelley. The mother was sitting at the door with the child in her lap, when a boy of fourteen name unknown, threw a boulder at a dog. The missle missed the dog and struck the child on the head, inflicting a wound deriding it senseless. A physician was called to attend it, but the blow may result fatally.

Watch Presentation.

Our esteemed friend, Mr. John Rebman, of the Seventh ward, P. G. S. of Western Pennsylvania, I. O. of B. M., and delegate to the Grand Council of the United States, was presented with a fine gold watch by the Allegheny county division on Saturday evening last. The meeting took place in Odd Fellows' hall, Birmingham, and the presentation was made by the Ottawa Tribe. Oswald Heckman and Jas. K. Case made the speeches. Mr. Rebman responded in German. Other speeches were made and a banquet indulged in. Mr. Rebman starts to-day for Indianapolis, where the Grand Council is to meet.

Rolling Mill Enlargement.

Messrs. Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, says the South Side *Ledger*, have several of the new puddling furnaces on this week, notwithstanding the notice of Commissioner Speer, ordering the firm to vacate the street. They have erected a substantial iron building over these furnaces, which they got up themselves, and in at once neat, strong and durable. The columns, which are about twenty feet high, are made of two pieces of railroad iron riveted together. The roof is of circular corrugated iron. They have been at work on the new building for some time, and, to say the least, this building is far superior to the old one for foundry purposes. The foundry is complete in all its arrangements, having an engine of two feet stroke and ten inch cylinder to supply the blast for the cupolas. The inside work of the foundry is not yet completed, but is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Arm Broken.

Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning Officer Bailey, of the Allegheny police force, on duty near the corner of Charlotte and Franklin streets, in the Sixth station, heard a noise, as of some heavy object falling, and immediately afterwards saw a man running away. The officer called to the man, and he, still speeding onwards, called back that a man had fallen over an embankment "back there." Officer Bailey thereupon went to investigate the matter, and sure enough, by the gleam of a lighted match, he could see a human form at the bottom of the embankment, about eighteen feet below. He got a lantern, and, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in getting out a man who was considerably drunk and very badly hurt. He took the man to the station house, where he gave his name as Robert Sullivan. Dr. Thorn was called to attend the patient, and found that his right arm had been broken above the elbow by the fall. The fracture was reduced, and at last accounts the victim of the law of gravitation was doing well.

Death of a Prominent Man.

Mr. Benjamin Crawford, who has been for many years in the service of the government, as a steamboat inspector, died about ten o'clock on Friday night, at his residence on Boyle street, Allegheny, of consumption, aged about sixty-five years. Mr. Crawford was born in Washington county, and the most of his life has been spent in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. He was the author of the first steamboat inspection law, which was passed by Congress in 1852, and also framed nearly all the laws enacted subsequently. He was appointed supervising inspector of this district, under the provisions of the first law, and served for a good many years in that capacity. He was afterwards appointed special agent of the Treasury department, being detailed to the duty of having the general charge of the supervising inspection business for the Government and was one of the commissioners appointed to conduct the series of boiler bursting experiments of last year. During the experiments at the Pittsburgh farm he contracted a nerve cold, which hastened the progress of the fatal desease that had fastened upon him.

The Mute School.

As many of our readers are aware, the Central Board of Education has under their charge a school for mutes (the expense of which (salary of a teacher) is paid out of the public funds. The school was organized in connection with a mission Sabbath school, held in the Fourth street school house, by Mr. Joel Kerr. Mr. Kerr has gathered together so many of this unfortunate class that it was necessary to raise funds for their education. Finally the Central Board was induced to take charge of these pupils and to establish a day school. The First Ward school Board kindly tendered a room, and the offer was accepted. After a time it was found that some of the pupils resided in the Fifth street district—had to go, and an application to the Grant School Board secured a room there, and for the past the mutes have been taught there. Now, it will be seen by the communication published below, and which is to be presented to the Central Board to-day, the school is to be placed on the fourth floor and rent charged therefore.

PITTSBURGH, September 5, 1874.

T. M. Shaw, Esq., of Committee on Mute School:

DEAR SIR—At a meeting of the Grant subdistrict School Board, it was resolved to let unto the Mute School, room No. 14, in the fourth story of our building, at an annual rent of $100, including fuel and water, the school to fix up the room at their own expense.

Yours truly, JOHN JAMS,
Secretary.

The High School.

During the summer vacation the High School building has been thoroughly cleaned and such repairs made as were necessary. The school will open this morning, but it will be several days before the classes can be arranged in working order. One of the first matters that will claim the attention of the faculty will be there examination of those applicants for admission who have been allowed the same by the Central Board. We publish below the card numbers of such pupils, together with the study on which they are to be examined:

Algebra—23, 52, 54, 72, 214, 223, 261, 269, 284 and 291.
Arithmetic—341, 178, and 252.
Grammar—9, 43, 65, 157, 157, 224, 245, 311 and 312.
History—32, 46, 73, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 105, 120, 122, 125, 126, 150, 172, 173, 181, 204, 206, 220, 241, 244, 303, 304 and 306.

The High School Committee met on Saturday afternoon, but had little business to transact. The Principal gave a verbal review of the work accomplished by the various departments the past session and of the prospects for the ensuing term, which were very encouraging. Very gratifying reports have been heard abroad from persons who had visited our school, and, with a view to future improvement, the Principal made some suggestions for consideration. He suggested the propriety of inquiring into the matter of the establishment of a laboratory for practical education in chemistry and physics. Also, the purchase of a printing press and fixtures, whereby the "art preservative of all arts" might be learned. Many of the students have live colors shown great interest in practical work, as shown in the Commercial and Mechanical Drawing and of surveying. In regard to the printing press, the principal thought that the cost of a small one might be saved by the work that might be done on it for the faculty and the Board.

With reference to the Commercial Department, he thought it if grew in popularity as heretofore, more room would soon be needed, which could only be supplied by using some of the hall way, or by appropriating one or more of the rooms now occupied by the janitor.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The regular dramatic season at the Pittsburgh Opera House will be opened this evening, under the most favorable auspices. The genial, jolly, rollicking, Irish comedian, "Billy" Florence, will appear in one of his very best characters—that of *Bryan O'Lynn*, in the beautiful drama of "Eileen Oge; or Dark's the Hour Before the Dawn." This piece was played here last season by Mr. Florence, and all who witnessed the play have pleasant recollections of it, and will desire to go and see it again. The new season promises very well for Mr. F., and, no doubt, will "put their best foot forward," in order to make a favorable impression. Seats should be secured in advance at the box-office, by all who do not want to stand through the performance. The house is sure to be jammed.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Two new stars have been added to the already strong company now playing at the Varieties, viz: Saunders and Whitney, fine performers in their line of business. A bran new sensational drama, "The Arabs of New York," will be produced at each performance. Misses Martha Wren, James Collins, S. S. Purdy, the Ilferd sisters, G. W. Pike and Charley Howard will lend their best efforts to make each entertainment enjoyable.

IRREVERENT RIBALDS.

A Church Service Broken Up.

Last night two young men, both of whom, we believe, claim to be of somewhat finer material than ordinary human clay, became somewhat intoxicated, and as a means of special enjoyment, went to the Mount Washington Methodist church, where services were in progress and a large congregation present, when the two young men arrived. The couple proceeded to "have fun," and their loud tones, unseemly laughter and profane and blasphemous remarks disturbed the worshipers in the congregation.

At length the clergyman remonstrated with the intruders on their bad behavior, but this, instead of mending matters, made them worse, and the disturbance increased. Several of the church members remonstrated personally with the disturbers, but all to no purpose, and it became evident that nothing short of a fight would cause the couple to withdraw. Accordingly the services were brought to a close, and the congregation dismissed.

Then the two young men who were so devoted to their fun, declined to leave the church, and again and again threatened to do so avail. At length a young man, member of the church, and evidently of the church militant, pulled off his coat and undertook the brisk practice of muscular Christianity. The prospect was that he would have put out the intruders in about one minute, but the leaders of the congregation screamed with terror, and several of them threw themselves in front of the young man and prevented the consummation. At length the fights were extinguished, and as there were evident preparations for locking up the building, the young roughs withdrew. It is probable that the end is not yet.

HILAND AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

Ten Thousand Dollars in Bonds Wanted —Mandamus Issued.

The Commissioners for the improvement of Hiland avenue, through their attorneys, made another application on Saturday in the Common Pleas Court for a writ of *mandamus* to the Mayor and Controller of the City, requiring them to execute and deliver to the Commissioners bonds to the amount of $10,000, needed to pay the cost of the street improvement. The petition, among other facts, set forth the contracts for paving said streets, the dates of the contracts, (being February 9th, 1874, and May 16th, 1874), that said work is entirely finished and completed, and that $10,000 in addition to the bonds already received by the Commission are needed to pay the cost of the improvement. It also set forth a requisition by the Commissioners for the bonds, and the refusal of the Mayor and Controller to execute and deliver them.

The answer quotes section 8, article 9, of the new Constitution, adopted January 1, 1874, which provides that "the debt of any county, city, or borough, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum of the assessed value of the taxable property therein," &c., &c. That any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same five per centum in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation; also, the first section of the act of the 20th April, 1874, which provides "that any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may, under such regulations as law, to be hereafter enacted, increase the same *three* per centum in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation."

That on the first day of January, 1874, the date of the adoption of the Constitution, the valuation of the real and personal property in the city of Pittsburgh, subject to taxation, was $105,000,000. That at the present time the assessed valuation of the same property of the city is $155,000,000. That the debt of the city on January 1st, 1874, exceeded seven per centum of the valuation then existing, and that said debt is still in excess of seven (7) per centum of the present valuation, notwithstanding the large increase in the assessed value, according to the valuation made this year.

The petitioners demurred to this answer, and the case was argued on the demurrer by E. B. Carnahan for the petitioners and City Solicitor Thomas S. Bigelow for the respondents. Mr. Carnahan maintained that the facts set forth in the answer respecting the valuation of property in the city, and the amount of the city debt, showed that the city of Pittsburgh was in the category of cities whose debt might be increased under the constitutional provision to an amount not exceeding three per cent. of the assessed valuation, by authority of the Legislature. It was entirely clear that the debt exceeded seven per cent. of the valuation, and the new Constitution was adopted, and was probably equal to twenty-five per cent. of that valuation. Under the new Constitution, which fixes a $15,000,000, our debt is still, as stated in the answer, in excess of seven per cent. of that valuation. Then the Legislature has power to authorize the city to increase its debt three per centum. Has the Legislature exercised the power?

In the act passed the 25d of May, 1874, providing for the division of cities into classes, there provision is made for a provided in that section 13, among other things, "That streets common to under any special authority shall be completed," &c. The legislative mandate to a city whose debt may be increased, under legislative authority, to go on and finish street improvements already commenced under special authority. The Legislature had the power to make this mandate. It had the power to authorize the city to increase its debt to finish these improvements. It has created a continuance of the work, and a power to make a debt in the case of a corporation carries with it the power to provide for the payment of the debt. No city, by her agents, is going forward to finish streets commenced under special authority before the new Constitution went into effect. Nothing is one of the reasons for authorizing the Legislature to interpose in the case of a city whose debt exceeds seven per centum of the assessed valuation of the property within her limits, was to enable the city to finish improvements already begun. Were it not for this special authority the city of Pittsburgh would not be able to finish any of the streets now under the City Hall avenue act, and all the money already expended by the city would have to be paid, or would not be assessed on the property holders equally benefitted until the streets were completed.

The Court granted the demurrer on the ground taken by Mr. Carnahan, and awarded a peremptory *mandamus*.

It is but just to add that Mr. Bigelow City Solicitor, has long entertained the view of the law which the Court expressed in ruling this case

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Opening To-day—Hints to Teachers.

The public schools will reopen at nine o'clock this morning, and every parent and guardian should see to it that their children and wards of proper age, promptly attend. During the summer vacation every building has been thoroughly cleansed and put in repair so that it will be a pleasure as well as profit to all to attend. Prompt attendance upon the first day of the opening will advance the arrangement of classes and aid the speedy "sitting down" to work of the session. At the late meeting of the Board of Directors, teachers Miss Nim E. Hebron, as already reported read an essay entitled "The Fourth of July," from which she read the following very appropriate words: "We know of no class of limits that is so favorable an opportunity for extending a wholesome influence over a wide a circle as we teachers, and now that we are beginning a new year, let us unanimously with good resolutions and, God helping us, as keep them. Let us be patient and loving as let us become acquainted with the inner life of our pupils. Let us know why this one is perverse and why another is so gentle and quiet, and another one so brimful of unadulterated badness. Many of their homes may be dreary, desolate and miserable, and let us not, then, because we may be fatigued, send these back to such surroundings with a frown. Many a life is embittered for want of love; many little children, whose hearts are desert places—where joy never grows—are filled and crowded into school rooms. Then teachers let your love and light be the oases in these desert lives as in the school room we are happy, bright and cheerful that the entire term shall be one grand holiday—never-ending Fourth of July. * * There is a reaping time consequent upon every sowing, and if we sow with fruitful thoughts and purposes the reaping to our pupils will be bitterness instead of joy. Let us, therefore, in our daily charity that will induce such a sowing as that these dear boys and girls will be provided with a rich harvest of blessings—and in reasons sowing as will counteract all outside noxious influences."

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Alfred Stoketon vs. Arabella Stockton. Final decree of divorce granted.

Ellen May Wilson vs. Samuel Wilson. C. C. Taylor appointed commissioner to take testimony.

District Court.

In this court there was no business transacted on Saturday. Following is the trial list for to-day:

Birmingham Oil Company vs. Seaton.
Heffer vs. Carter.
Franklin Savings Bank vs. Wise.
Blackmore vs. Elmore.
Same vs. First National Bank of Brownsville.
Van Essen vs. Hack & Schruebel.
Ensler vs. Kohen.
Mayer vs. Hagan.
Ackley, trustee, vs. Lamar.

A Firm Changed.

Among the changes in business firms of the city especial mention is due the well known wholesale liquor house of Dillinger & Stevenson, of No. 87 Second avenue. Messrs. (M. B. Lemon and R. J. McGowan have been added recently, and the firm is now Dillinger, Stevenson & Co. They have intimate connection with and are agents for the Westmoreland distillery of Dillinger & Sons, whose whisky is widely known as the pure Monongahela. Mr. Lemon, one of the new members of the firm, has long been with the house, and is favorably known to the trade. He is affable and accommodating, well posted in the business, and is a valuable acquisition. Mr. McGowan is a very experienced salesman, and with his acquaintance East, will keep up his end of the line. The firm has a reputation for pure goods at the lowest prices, and will maintain and extend it.

MUSIC IN THE SCHOOLS.

Arrangements for Teachers for the Ensuing Year.

The Music Committee of the Central Board of Education met on Saturday and arranged the schedule for the ensuing year as will be found below. The teachers in this department of public instruction are, Walter B. Slack, William H. Slack, J. M. Darling, Harrison Horner, E. C. Rinehart and George W. Huey. The difficulty in the arrangement of the schedule so that with six men every room of the public schools of the thirty-seven wards may have equal time each week for instruction, will be readily appreciated. To Mr. T. J. Gregg of the Central Board, who is somewhat of a musician himself, much credit is due for the attention paid in the matter of musical instruction. Following is the schedule which will be presented to the Board to-morrow for approval:

MONDAY.

Soho schools, Oakland district, Fourteenth ward—Walter B. Slack, teacher.

Grant district, Third ward—Wm. H. Slack, teacher.

Ralston district, Ninth and Tenth wards—J. M. Darling, teacher.

Hancock district, Fifth ward, and part of day at Franklin district, Seventh and Eighth wards—Harrison Horner, teacher.

Hazlewood schools, Peebles district, Twenty-third ward, and Lowrie schools, same district and ward—E. C. Rinehart, teacher.

Morse district, Twenty-fifth ward—Geo. W. Huey, teacher.

TUESDAY.

Ann street schools, Forbes district, Sixth ward, Walter B. Slack, teacher.

Minersville district, Thirteenth ward, Wm. H. Slack, teacher.

Springfield district, Twelfth ward, second precinct, and O'Hara district, Twelfth ward, first precinct—J. M. Darling, teacher.

Franklin district, Seventh and Eighth wards, Harrison Horner, teacher.

North district, Fourth ward, and Duquesne district, First ward, E. C. Rinehart, teacher.

Humboldt district, Twenty-sixth ward, Geo. W. Huey, teacher.

WEDNESDAY.

South district, Second ward and Second avenue schools Sixth ward, Walter B. Slack teacher.

Fortieth street schools, Washington district, Seventeenth ward, Wm. H. Slack teacher.

Mt. Albion district, Eighteenth ward, and schools 2 and 3 of Lincoln district, Twenty-first ward, J. M. Darling teacher.

No. 1 school of Colfax district, Twenty-second and Monongahela district, Thirty-third ward, Harrison Horner teacher.

No. 2 school of Colfax district, Twenty-second and No. 3 Hill schools, Peebles district, Twenty-fourth ward, E. C. Rinehart teacher.

Birmingham district, Twenty-eighth ward, Geo. W. Huey teacher.

THURSDAY.

Frankstown avenue schools of Lincoln district, Twenty-first ward, and No. 2 (Homewood) schools of Colfax district, Walter B. Slack, teacher.

Moorehead schools, Eleventh ward, Wm. H. Slack teacher.

Lawrence district, Fifteenth ward, and No. 2 (Hatfield) schools of Seventeenth ward, J. M. Darling teacher.

Hiland district, Nineteenth ward, and Wilkins district, Thirty-seventh ward, Harrison Horner teacher.

Luckey district, Thirty-fifth ward, E. C. Rinehart teacher.

Wickersham district, Twenty-fourth ward, Geo. W. Huey teacher.

FRIDAY.

Liberty district, Twentieth ward and No. 2 (Belleield) schools, Oakland, Fourteenth ward, Walter B. Slack, teacher.

Howard district, Sixteenth ward, Wm. H. Slack teacher.

High School, J. M. Darling teacher.

Riverside district, Thirty-fourth ward, and Thad. Stevens district, Thirty-sixth ward, Harrison Horner teacher.

Knox district, Thirtieth ward and No. 2 schools St. Clair district, Twenty-seventh ward, C. Rinehart teacher.

Allen district, Thirty-ward and No. 2 schools St. Clair district, Twenty-seventh ward, Geo. W. Huey teacher.

RIVER SPORT

Four Races on Saturday.

For those interested in aquatic sports, Saturday was a lively day. Three races took place over the Allegheny course and one over the Monongahela course. The principal interest centered in the Allegheny contests, and the banks of that river, as well as the bridges and the boat houses on either side, were crowded with eager spectators.

THE FIRST RACE

was that between Ed. Powell, of the Columbia Club, and Andrew Seibert of the Clipper Club. The race was for $250 a side, Mr. Henry M. Long acting as referee. The race was set for four o'clock, but the summer sun every afternoon has been thoroughly cleansed and put in repair so that it will be a pleasure as well as profit to all to attend. Prompt attendance upon the first day of the opening will advance the arrangement of classes and aid the speedy "sitting down" to work of the session. At the late meeting of the Board of Directors, teachers Miss Nim E. Hebron, as already reported read an essay entitled "The Fourth of July," from which she read the following very appropriate words: "We know of no class of limits that is so favorable an opportunity for extending a wholesome influence over a wide a circle as we teachers, and now that we are beginning a new year, let us unanimously with good resolutions and, God helping us, as keep them. Let us be patient and loving as let us become acquainted with the inner life of our pupils. Let us know why this one is perverse and why another is so gentle and quiet, and another one so brimful of unadulterated badness. Many of their homes may be dreary, desolate and miserable, and let us not, then, because we may be fatigued, send these back to such surroundings with a frown. Many a life is embittered for want of love; many little children, whose hearts are desert places—where joy never grows—are filled and crowded into school rooms. Then teachers let your love and light be the oases in these desert lives as in the school room we are happy, bright and cheerful that the entire term shall be one grand holiday—never-ending Fourth of July. * * There is a reaping time consequent upon every sowing, and if we sow with fruitful thoughts and purposes the reaping to our pupils will be bitterness instead of joy. Let us, therefore, in our daily charity that will induce such a sowing as that these dear boys and girls will be provided with a rich harvest of blessings—and in reasons sowing as will counteract all outside noxious influences."

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In this court there was no business transacted on Saturday. Following is the trial list for to-day:

Birmingham Oil Company vs. Seaton.
Heffer vs. Carter.
Franklin Savings Bank vs. Wise.
Blackmore vs. Elmore.
Same vs. First National Bank of Brownsville.
Van Essen vs. Hack & Schruebel.
Ensler vs. Kohen.
Mayer vs. Hagan.
Ackley, trustee, vs. Lamar.

THE PITTSBURGH PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Opening To-day—Hints to Teachers.

The public schools will reopen at nine o'clock this morning, and every parent and guardian should see to it that their children and wards of proper age, promptly attend. During the summer vacation every building has been thoroughly cleansed and put in repair so that it will be a pleasure as well as profit to all to attend. Prompt attendance upon the first day of the opening will advance the arrangement of classes and aid the speedy "sitting down" to work of the session. At the late meeting of the Board of Directors, teachers Miss Nim E. Hebron, as already reported read an essay entitled "The Fourth of July," from which she read the following very appropriate words: "We know of no class of limits that is so favorable an opportunity for extending a wholesome influence over a wide a circle as we teachers, and now that we are beginning a new year, let us unanimously with good resolutions and, God helping us, as keep them. Let us be patient and loving as let us become acquainted with the inner life of our pupils. Let us know why this one is perverse and why another is so gentle and quiet, and another one so brimful of unadulterated badness. Many of their homes may be dreary, desolate and miserable, and let us not, then, because we may be fatigued, send these back to such surroundings with a frown. Many a life is embittered for want of love; many little children, whose hearts are desert places—where joy never grows—are filled and crowded into school rooms. Then teachers let your love and light be the oases in these desert lives as in the school room we are happy, bright and cheerful that the entire term shall be one grand holiday—never-ending Fourth of July. * * There is a reaping time consequent upon every sowing, and if we sow with fruitful thoughts and purposes the reaping to our pupils will be bitterness instead of joy. Let us, therefore, in our daily charity that will induce such a sowing as that these dear boys and girls will be provided with a rich harvest of blessings—and in reasons sowing as will counteract all outside noxious influences."

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The following business was transacted in this Court on Saturday:

Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The election, by the creditors, of James I. Bennett and John Moorhead, of Pittsburgh, as assignees, approved.

Dilworth Bros., creditors, vs. G. M. Medsker, debtor, Mercer county. Thos. Childs & Co. *et al.*, creditors, claiming to represent one-fourth in number and one-third in value of the creditors whose debts are provable under the act, ask and have leave to interfere in these proceedings in bankruptcy—seemedly for intervening creditors.

S. G. Barnes, Sewickerunpi, Springdale, Allegheny county. The creditors having elected Wilson Paxton, Esq., of Pittsburgh, assignee, the same is approved.

Snover & Swartz, debtors, Bradford county. Petition for final discharge in bankruptcy of themselves presented, and the matter referred to Register Overton, of Towanda. Calling of debtors.

The National Bank of Commerce et al., vs. John A. McBeth, debtor, Fayette county. Petition in bankruptcy filed and the usual order made. An order was also made restraining William Flaccus & Son from performing the act sought to be enjoined. Stoner for creditors.

Charles J. Morrison, bankrupt, Allegheny. A minute of the proceedings at a meeting of the creditors for the purpose of composition under the amendment to the forty-third section of the bankrupt act presented, and a hearing upon the same ordered on the 18th inst., to determine whether the requirements of the amendment have been complied with, the Clerk to notify the creditors at said hearing. Stoner for creditors.

Andrews & Jones, bankrupts, Allegheny. Petition for compensation to solicitors for bankrupts presented and referred to Register Shafer for examination and report. Ferguson & Murray for bankrupts.

H. B. Cook & Co. vs. steam tug William Wagner, in admiralty. Libel in the case of contract for lumber and goods furnished, presented, and order made for the seizure of said vessel. H. B. Swope to intervene for goods furnished said vessel.

J. B. Snethen & Co. vs. the freight carried by the steamer Ben Bolt. Petition of all parties interested, W. H. & J. L. Hastings, contractors, were ordered to pay George M. Miller, Esq., $28.72 for money expended, etc., to be paid into the Registry of the Court.

The argument list of the Common Pleas Court will be taken up on next Monday. The list, on Monday following. Court will be in session on Wednesday.

Common Pleas Court—Judges Sterrett and Ewing.

The following business was transacted in this court on Saturday:

Edward Kennedy vs. Peter Carline, Receiver W. & W. Railroad. Report to act, and W. N. Paxton appointed auditor.

James A. McNilly vs. Carline & Kennedy. Rule to show cause why commissioner to take testimony.

James McGinnis vs. Adam Weisser, administrator of Wm. Staudt, *et al.* Prothonotary ordered to enter judgment against defendant in default of plea, &c.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of T. K. McKnight & Bro. to R. A. Balph, Wm. Mitchell and Philip Becker were appointed appraisers of the estate and effects assigned.

Jacob Sahn vs. Catharine Sahn, libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

The Commonwealth *ex rel* vs. John Keylor. Robert Frazier and Philip Dunn, commissioners.

The Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs. James McCleery, a lunacy case. The custody of Mr. McCleery's estate was committed to Michiel Ver—, Esq.

Mary Lane vs. Alex. Lane, Libel in divorce. Subpœna.

G. Smoutz vs. C. Smoutz. Libellant ordered to pay respondent the sum of $25 as counsel fee.

Robert Brown was discharged from the workhouse on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

William Moodshine vs. J. P. Poor. Anequity proceeding, previously reported. Injunction granted.

Alfred Stoketon vs. Arabella Stockton. Final decree of divorce granted.

Ellen May Wilson vs. Samuel Wilson. C. C. Taylor appointed commissioner to take testimony.

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